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NOTES BY THE WAY. the Shorthorn Herd of W. C. Wixom

While visiting in Oakland County the st week, looking over the stock and ops, a much needed rain detained us at ixom, a station on the F. & P. M. Railad, and also on the new line built by Grand Trunk between Pontiac and ckson. Mr. N. A. Clapp, whose articles on the breeding and history of the orthorn have been one of the features the FARMER for the past six months, s with us, and after the rain had ased, a forenoon was passed in looking er this fine herd and criticising the indual members. The herd was scatred in different fields, and on two farms me distance apart, to make the most of pasturage, as the drouth had affected badly, although not so much as around ford. The soil here is strong, and en well worked, as is the case with the ids owned by Mr. Wixom, never fails to e good returns. In discussing the onsidered his farms were worth fully teen dollars per acre more to-day than en he began the breeding of Shorttivation he had been able to give them. is is a part of the stock business, r it is cattle, sheep or hogs that are

The first visit was made to the farm arthe station, where the farmer had crything in nice shape, the stock as as the surroundings. The bull iklevington Lad 2d 46393, one of the lest show bulls in the State, was first out, and never did he look better an at present. He is within a few days aree years old, and we have watched levelopment from the time he was a weeks old. He is now a grand mal, with a finished look about him at must delight any one who appreates a fine animal. In front he shows a formed head, clean, fine muzzle, flat el formed horn, deep brisket and a sath of bosom that gives ample room lungs. His shoulder is smooth and covered, and he has a rib and back at no one can find fault with. Behind leshows deep broad quarters, good twist, is flank well let down, giving him a hight bottom line. From the coupling Whe setting on of the tail he is especi bygood. As to his breeding, he traces had to some of the finest of the Bates unily of Shorthorns. His pedigree is as

LIEBLEVINGTON LAD 2d 46393—Got by imp. M Duke of Kirklevington 23276, ont of Kirklevington Maid (Vol. 18), by Mazurka Lad 1838—Kirklevington 15th, by Beau of Oxford 1866. dam-Imp. Kirklevington 11th, by Delhi -Kirklevington 7th, by Earl of Derby dam-Kirklevington 4th, by Earl of Liver-

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-Kirklevington 1st, by Duke of Northdiam-Kirklevington 1ee, 1973 suberland (1940). Adam-Nell (Bwy: ne, by Belvedere (1706). Adam-Northallerton, by Son of 2d Hubback Jam - 1 cow of Mr. Bates, descended from the lock of Mr. Maynard of Eryholme, England.

liwill be seen that this bull is a line bred iklevington, and he has all the style ad quality that have made the Bates catamous the world over.

leaving the yard the party went into e adjoining pasture to see some of the males of the herd. The cow Rosemary, ucing to imp. Rosemary, by Flash, had e second calf by her side, though not three years old, sired by Kirklevingh Lad 2d, and a good one. Near her First Rose of Wixom, (Vol. 22), a Sharon, by Duke of Dunmore out of 6th Mazurka Rose, by 2d te of Crystal Spring 19426, and tracing imp. Rose of Sharon, by Belvedere She also had a bull calf by her de, by Kirklevington Lad.

Aroan heifer, Kirklevington Lass 2d, Novers past, purchased by Mr. Wixom the Ball and Boyden sale at Lansing bull Duke of Crow Farm 38382 er, as well as to the State.

for which \$1,000 was paid. This heifer is a line bred Kirklevington, was by the same sire as Kirklevington Lad 2d, while her dam was a full sister to his dam. Mr. Wixom has bred her to Kirklevington Lad 2d, to try what inbreeding will do, and we shall await the result with much

Driving out a couple of miles to the other farm, we found a number of cows in pasture which have not yet come in. Here was 3d Aylesby Red Rose, five years old, by Grand Red Rose 26746, out of Aylesby Red Rose (Vol. 20), tracing back to imp. Lady Aylesby by Baron Warlaby (7813), combining the rival strains of Booth and Bates, and as handsome a cow as we have seen in a long time. She is a deep red in color, very straight top and bottom, and what a back and loin! She is meated down to the hock, with no bunches of fat to mar her symme try. She is as good through the crops and over the chine as any Hereford we ever saw, and has the massive form, size, and grand style that are only to be found in the best Shorthorns. Her yearling heifer is a beauty, and she is again in calf to Kirklevington Lad 2d.

A cow belonging to the Hilpa family, Miss Wiley, red with some white, is also a fine one, good size and style, and one thought highly of by her owner. She is

also in calf by Duke of Kirklevington 2d. In this field we saw the roan cow Helen Mar, by Prince of Oakshade, and the mother of the Lady Helen family in this herd. She has had nine calves, all heifers but the last, which is a bull calf by Kirklevington Lad 2d. She is a compact, square built animal, and has proved a fine investment for Mr. Wixom. In an adjoining field was a roan heifer with her first calf, of the Hilpa family, which will, if signs do not fail, prove a fine breeder. She is a great milker, and her calf, a red and white heifer by Kirklevington Lad 2d, is the choice of all the calves on this farm to our notion. And, by the way, the condition and quality of a calf is a good index of the value of its mother. In this field were a number of others, fine straight animals, about all red in color, but too numerous to refer to individually. One cow, however, deserves mention, and that is a Young Mary, purchased by Mr. Wixom from Mr. Ball. She was, if we remember abilities of the soil, Mr. Wixom said rightly, a member of the prize herd at the State Fair last year, and "one of the finest." She is a rich red, with a dash of white on her right flank, a stylish animal through the larger quantities of with the substance and quality that have ure they have received, and the better made the Young Marys such favorites in our State. She is also in calf.

After the females in the fields had been looked over, the young bull recently purp, which the stock never get full credit | chased to be used in the herd, Hero Fourth was led out from his stall. He is two coming three years old, a deep red in color, and his breeding is as follows:

COIOT, and his breeding is as follows.

Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ill., now owned by W. C. Wixom, Wixom, Mich.
Sire-Knightley Wiley 20989. Knightley Wiley was by Fidalgo (14243) out of Miss Wiley 14th by Royal Oxford (18774), and tracing on dam's side to imported Miss Hudeon by Hermer (8145).

Dam-Hebe 3d (Vol. 14), by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629.

6629. dam—He'be by Udora's Son 6265. dam—Hopeful 2d by Sonsie's Athol 21111. dam—Imported Hopeful by Baron of Albany

dam—Imported Hoperal by Baron of Albany (11151).

dam—Hope by Upstart (9760).

dam—Hilda by Will Honeycomb (5666).

dam—Hebe 14th by King of Hearts (4155), and tracing thence to Hebe by Albion (1619), Lupin by Favorits (6996), and Lily by Son of Favorite (252).

Fidalgo, the grandsire of Hero Fourth was bred by Samuel Campbell, of the New York Mills, and got by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, out of Fidessa by Duke of Gwynne 4730, so that on both sides he traces to not only well bred but the most fashionable tribes of the Shorthorn race. In front, he will bear comparison with any bull we know of, the only point to which exception could be taken is that his horns are a little coarse, a mark of the Airdrie blood in his veins. He is very fine in the head, with a clean muzzle, well covered shoulder, good through the heart. with a straight back, and good bottom line. His rib is hardly so well sprung as that of Kirklevington Lad 2d, and he may not equal him from the coupling back, where the latter is especially good, but it will be a mighty fine animal that excels him even in those points. He is fine boned, and has all the style of a thoroughbred horse.

In another pasture we found a number of the cows and heifers which had sought the belt of woods at the rear of the lot to escape the flies. Here we saw the red cow Helen E., of the Lady Helen family, which has always seemed to us one of the neatest and handsomest cows it has been our fortune to see. She is now a deepbodied, broad-backed cow, smooth, symmetrical, and with the true beef making form.

There were a number of handsome young heifers, bred on the farm, and which are to be added to the breeding stock. The cow which was the first purchase of Mr. Wixom is still in the herd, though now well advanced in years, and has a heifer calf this season. She was bred by Mr. A. S. Brooks, and has been a useful and valuable animal. On the whole we have never seen this herd in better shape, and Mr. Wixom seems determined to keep up with the procession no matter how fast the pace is. His herd is a credit stall, has a calf by Mr. Ball's Rose of to his enterprise and judgment as a breed-



HOME FROM THE HARVEST.

OUR LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

In the earlier years of our national life, while agriculturists and political econoits bread-producing capacity, and to overlook the important adjunct-meat. The broad fields that had recently been cleared of native timber, and the vast expanse of prairie land that needed only to be broken from its apathetic slumber and annually seeded to our cereals to produce abundant hervests, were looked upon as an inexhaustable mine of wealth from which we could annually draw and have the supply enlarged proportionately as the number of acres of land under cultivation could be increased. But this was an erroneous calculation. The most fertile soil, will, in time, become exhausted by constant cropping. As early as 1851 reports began to be current that in some of the western States lands under cultivation only twelve years did not yield but about half the amount they did in the beginning. This condition of our newly settled portions of country began to attract attention. When the light of truthful statistics was brought to bear on the land under cultivation, the diminution in its virgin fertility was fully demonstrat-A careful observer estimated that the damage done to every acre of land neighbors.

With the fact in view that the breeding and rearing of live stock, not only as a source of profit of itself, but as a source from which material can be produced that mists were considering the resources of | will renovate the soil, the live stock breedour vast country, and speculating on its ers have been marching forward with capabilities, they seemed to only regard success, and prosperity has crowned their efforts. The man who is indifferent to the live stock interest at the present time, certainly cuts a very indifferent figure in rural affairs. To be successful at farming means to be successful at stock raising. Apart from the immense values involved in stock breeding, the vast grain growing interests are deeply involved in the production of the best varieties of live stock, and hence the greatly increased attention that should be given to this department of agriculture

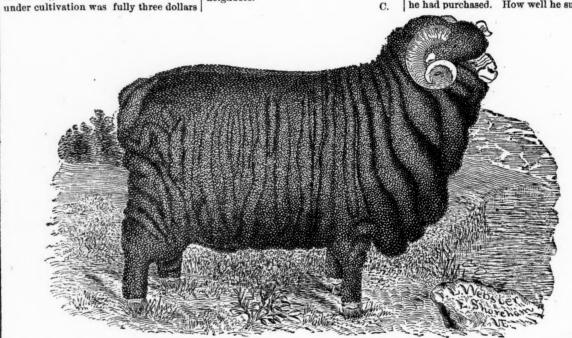
by every practical farmer. Improvement is the spirit that should be emulated by all who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The most profitable methods are not always those by which we can cultivate the greatest number of acres, but those by which we can get the greatest profits. Live stock breeding in connection with grain growing, combined with a thorough system of culture, means in the main less risks and greater profits. He who neglects this very important adjunct in farming meek ly, though silently, confesses he is willing to be outdone by his more enterprising

A LIVINGSTON COUNTY STOCK FARM.

The Merino Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle of E. J. & E. W. Hardy of Oceola Center.

The stock farm of Messrs. E. J. & E. W. Hardy is located about eight miles from Brighton and six from Howell, the county seat of Livingston County. The section is more particularly known as Oceola Center, and has long enjoyed a good reputation as a fine agricultural country, peopled by a thrifty and substantial lot of farmers. The country is rolling, the soil varied, and the wooded hills small lakes scattered here and there, the well cultivated fields, substantial farm residences and outbuildings, give the visitor a very pleasant impression of what is one of the most favored portions of our beautiful State. The character of the soil and the lay of the land has especially adapted this county to the wants of the Merino sheep, and it early found a home here. To day the sheep industry is recognized by its farmers as second to none in importance.

Nearly forty years ago, with nothing but sound health and willing hands, Mr. E. J. Hardy, then a young man, traced his way from Howell by blazed trees, to this country, and began to carve out a home from the unbroken wilderness that covered the one hundred and sixty acres he had purchased. How well he succeed-



MERINO RAM E. J. & E. W. HARDY No. 1.

per acre per annum. Annually the tide of emmigration was filling our vast valleys with industrious laborers who were anxious to plow that they too might be ewarded by an abundant harvest. Those fertility in the eastern portion of the country, when they saw the prospects for a fair remuneration for their labor depleting the soil of its fertility and then moving west could not always last. The wave of civilization would ultimately weep over the whole country and leave no more valleys or hill tops to be subjugated by the plow.

Many years before the tide of emigration from the east had nearly reached the base of the Rocky Mountains, where it would be met by civilization on the Pacific slope from the west, thoughtful minds were engaged in solving the problem as to how the impoverished soil might be best supplied with elements of fertility of which it had been mercilessly robbed in former years. Other countries had been treated in like manner, and through the many ages past the injunction of Holy Writ in the case of the barren fig tree, "dig about and dung it" had often been tried and proved to be the potent remedy. Manure, as afforded by animals, is the great source of fertility and renovation; and its production, depending upon the rearing, keeping and feeding of live stock,

THE BUCKEYE DOWN BINDER.

The accompanying illustration represents the Buckeye Down Binder passing through an ordinary farm gate. This is who had robbed the native soil of its a new machine, and has many new features. Great interest has been felt by farmers and all interested in agriculture as to whether it would prove a success. waning, many times joined in the From six to seven thousand of these bindmarch westward. But this process of ers have been successfully put through the harvest this season, and the manufacturers are so elated over their success that they have already arranged for building a largely increased number next season. Its lightness and convenience of handling, make it especially suited to hilly lands and farms of average size. It draws very light, only two horses being necessary to operate it in any extreme cases. Its portability on narrow roads, and passing through any ordinary farm gate is a marked feature. The Buckeye seems to have solved the problem of "down binders," and its decided success marks another advance in the improvement of agricultural machinery in this country.

What could farmers do without implements? and every step in advance should be greeted with the award that the Buckeye Down Binder justly deserves.

Plainwell Independent: Levi Arnold has a field of corn which for the size of its growth is certainly a curiosity. We never saw anything shows us the intimate connection existing between the growing of bread and meat. to equal it; the stalks over the whole field stand from ten to fifteen feet high, and the immense cars almost need a ladder to reach.

ed the fine residence, barns and outbuildings, the broad and well cultivated acres. the thrifty orchard, the fine flock of well bred Merinos, and the herd of cattle bear testimony. The farm is now about 450 acres in extent, and is worked jointly by Mr. Hardy and his son, E. W., who is known among stockmen throughout the State as "Wilson." In the early history of Merinos in this State Mr. Hardy started a flock, and brought in from Vermont the first importation into this county from that State. How well they stood by him may be inferred from the fact that he has never lost his enthusiasm for a good sheep, although he has approached the three score years and ten allotted to man by the Psalmist. "They always paid me better than anything else on 'the farm," said Mr. Hardy, "and whatever success I have had was largely owing to my sheep." Some of the blood of the original flock was kept upon the farm until recently, but it is now all eliminated, and the present flock of breeding ewes is entirely of Stickney blood, excepting four who have a cross of another family. The flock of J. T. Stickney, of Vermont, is too well known among sheep breeders in the United States to require any statement of its breeding. It is sufficient to say that it combines some of the most popular of the strains of blood known to breeders of the American Merino, coming through such flocks as those of Atwood, Humphreys, T. Stickney, the Messrs. Rich, E. R. Robinson, and others equally as noted.

comprises about 100 breeding ewes, them. wenty yearling ewes, thirty-five rams, and sixty-one lambs. Besides these are the two stock rams being used at present. The ewes are well styled and covered, and with a few rather plain ones thrown farmers and stock men of the neighborout, will show with the best. They have been well bred, as evinced by their evenness, and their similarity in style, character of fleece, and general makeup. They are not at all in extra condition, and have not been housed at all since warm weather set in. Mr. E. W. Hardy, the active partner in the firm, says he ascribes the fine success they have had this year with lambs, and their entire freedom from disease, to this fact. Plenty of good food, not too heating in its nature, and pure air to breathe, he thinks the basis of a good healthy flock, and he intends to manage his flock in such a way as to secure these. He is justly proud of the crop of lambs raised this season, and they are certainly, taken as a whole, well grown, vigorous, and of excellent style. A few are not up taking the sixty odd together it would be difficult to find an equal number in any flock that will make a better show than

they do. The lot of thirty-five registered bucks, one and two years old, are held for sale, and give a purchaser an opportunity to make selections seldom offered by one breeder. Some of them would delight the road, with the whole of that fence to the sheep men of the southwest as they, are big stout fellows, with a fair amount of style, well-fleeced, and would be 'rustlers" on the ranches of Texas, or make their mark at the head of flocks in Michigan. Mr. Hardy is not pushing the

'there's a good time coming" for sheep breeders in the near future. There are two stock rams being used in the flock at present. One of these, E. J. & E. W. Hardy No. 1, is represented on this page. His breeding is as follows:

sale of them just now, as he believes

this page. His breeding is as follows:

Sire—Maximilian (285), bred by J. Q. Stickney,
he by Fremont, Jr., (215), ont of a ewe a direct
descendant of the Stickney flock.

Dam—Ewe bred by E. J. & E. W. Hardy, and
sired by Little Wrinkly (563). Little Wrinkly
was bred by H. B. Wright, of Shoreham, Vt.,
and sired by one of B. Hammond & Son's stock
rams, dam a Robinson ewe. The second dam
of No. 1 was a ewe bred by Edson Bush,
of Shoreham, Vt., and sired by Gen. Fremont
116 Vermont Register. Gen. Fremont was a
very noted ram, nine of his fleeces averaging
27 lbs. 1 cz., and his live weight was 160 lbs.

The number of No. 1 is incorrect in 1, but a year younger. They are very similar in style and make-up, and breeders would disagree as to which really was the best of the two. Both of them have proved entirely satisfactory to their owners as stock rams.

The Messrs. Hardy have never lost faith in the future of Merino sheep, and propose keeping their flock in good shape. although the present outlook is neither brilliant or promising.

The sheep having been looked over, the Shorthorns on the farm were next inspected. The bull at the head of the herd is Lord Barrington Fourth 48617, by Lord Barrington 2d 80115, out of Kate Napier 2d (Vol. 17), by Treble Mazurka 25045, and tracing to Melissa 2d by imported Goldfinder (2066). He is not yet three years old, was bred by Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, is a red roan, of large size, rather coarse, and will require a couple of years to fully develop. His breeding is good enough, and his calves, of which there are wo on the farm, are good ones. He was rather thin, the flies keeping him worried, but will make a large massive animal when filled out.

In the females of the herd were two Waterloo Princesses, 1st and 2d, the former three and the latter two years old, full sisters. Their sire was Waterloo Duke 34072, dam Evangeline 3d by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781. They are red in color, and very fair animals. Waterloo Princess 1st has a very nice roan heifer calf by her side by Lord Barrington Fourth 48617. Another is Evangeline 2d by Bengal Chief 22189, out of Evangeline (Vol. 7), by Mosstrooper 5025, she is a red cow, now eight years old, and is a regular breeder and very useful animal. Evangeline 3d is a half sister to Evangeline 2d. is six years old, red, sired by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781, out of Evangeline (Vol. 7), as above. Evangeline 4th is also a red, sired by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781, and out of Evangeline 2d as above. Evangeline 5th was by Earl of Mason 29475, and clusive grain growing is practiced. There out of Evangeline 2d by Bright Eyes will be four fields in which stock can be Gloster 25781.

Two fine two year old heifers were white, was by Oxford Duke 40181, out of She has been named Ruby. The other is line 4th by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781.

It will be seen that the Messrs. Hardy have the foundation for a good herd of Shorthorns, and we hope to see it in- wheat is the only rotation that will permit creased in numbers. The cattle were all

The breeding ewes in the flock of the in very good condition, although the Messrs. Hardy are nearly entirely of pastures were suffering from the long Stickney blood. The flock at present drouth that is telling severely against

> The balance of the notes taken on our visit will have to be deferred for a week, owing to lack of space. We had the pleasure of meeting a number of the hood, and found them very general in their disapproval of the tariff legislation that had made wool growing a non-paying pursuit.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION. The September meeting of this associa-

tion convened at the farm of Henry Randolph, two and a half miles east of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 5th inst. Fourteen farms were represented by the heads of the household, besides some invited guests. The programme called for a paper on "Fencing," by Jason Woodman, but he was unexpectedly detained in the Grand Traverse region by additional calls to talk to Granges and farmers' picnics, and the duty of presenting the subject devolvto the mark, either in form or fleece, but ed upon the Secretary. He considered the subject from the standpoint of the present emergency rather than from its future probabilities. He showed that it took about 800 rods of fencing to accommodate 100 acres of improved land, with the number of fields usually considered necessary for a rotation of crops. This assumed that the farm abutted one end to keep up, and half the line ferce around the rest of the farm. This would take about 11,000 fence rails, and if the average life of rails is 25 years it would take a little more than 400 new rails annually to replace those worn out. These new rails at \$50 per 1.000 laid down on the farm, would cost a little more than \$20 per year, or 22 cents per acre to keep the fence in repair. He submitted the question whether the fields on most farms could not be reduced in number and a rotation adopted to match this reduction. On his own farm of 140 acres there were 590 rods of inside fences to enclose six fields. His neighbor across the way, on a 180 acre farm had but 540 rods of inside fence with more lane, but there were but five fields. The farm of Mr. Randolph which was under inspection by the association, consisting of 95 acres, had 540 rods of inside fence, accommodating six fields. Here was as much the Register, as is also the breeding of his fence as was required for the 180 acre second dam. The correct pedigree and farm before alluded to. He thought the number are as given above. It will be principal question now before farmers seen by the above that No. 1 combines was as to reducing the number of fields, Atwood and Robinson blood. He was and also those inside fences that seemed not doing well when we last saw him, but unnecessary, and repair the remainder. is now in good shape and his lambs are no He presented a diagram of a farm with discredit to him as a stock sheep. He is five fields, with a five years' rotation of five years old. The other ram, E. J. & E. | wheat, corn, oats, meadow and pasture. W. Hardy No. 25, is a full brother to No. | giving three years out of the five to grass and two years to grain. The following is the plan, and has no reference to the size of the field, but simply to the number of fields into which a farm shall be fenced. It assumes that the starting point shall be a sod of two years' standing, and begins with the present year and shows each year's crop on each field, and the five years' course as it would stand at the end of that time:

1884—Corn. 1885—Oats and Seed. 1886—Meadow. 1887—Pasture. 1888—Pasture followed by Wheat. FIELD NO. 2. 1884—Pasture followed by 1885—Wheat and Seed. 1886—Meadow. 1887—Meadow. FIELD 1884—Meadow. 1885—Pasture. 9886—Corn. 1887—Oats and Seed. 1888—Meadow. FIELD NO. 3. FIELD NO. 4 1884—Pasture. 1885—Corn. 1886—Oats and Seed. 1887—Meadow. 1888-Pasture. FIELD NO. 5. 1884—Oats and Seed. 1885—Meadow. •1886—Pasture and Wheat. 1887—Wheat. 1888—Meadow.

A study of the diagram will show that wheat follows wheat on old pasture, or meadow and pasture, but the succession will not occur oftener than once in about eight years on the average, and must be considered a heavy strain on the land-Wheat following wheat in this rotation leaves the land in good condition for seeding to grass, and occupies the field only for the period of one growing season. The pasture can be used until after harvest, when the field is to be turned for wheat. It will be seen that the three years including 1886 and following, will have two fields for meadow, and it will often occur in this rotation, so that much more stock can be kept than when exturned at some time during the summer. if it is thought advisable, and they will with the cows. One, red with a little be in condition to furnish good feed, or the clover meadow can be left for seed. If Evangeline 5th by Earl of Mason 29475. farmers insist that the summer fallow is the only true preparation for wheat, and a roap, called Vena, and out of Evange- this follows corn or any other crop, there must be more fields to accommodate the farm, or some of the staple crops must be omitted from the list. Wheat following

(Continued on eighth page.)

Startling Revelations by a Self-Con-

fessed Horse-Poisoner. The following reached us from St Louis, Mo., under date of Sept. 1st, in the form of a telegram: Detectives at the Cote Brilliante race track to-day arrested Thomas Redmond, alias Tom, a hanger on about the stables, on a charge of poisoning R. C. Pate's horses Boatman and Ascender, Col. Hunt's cup horse John Davis, Ed. Beardslee's Manitou, and attempting to poison Sam. Bryant's fleet two year-old filly Lady of the Lake. The arrest caused a sensation in sporting circles, and it is rumored that several others will follow. Last Thursday evening Redmond went to Bryant's stable and asked William Whalen, one of the stable boys, if he was still attending to Lady of the Lake. The boy replied that he was and Redmond said:

"Do you want to make some money?

"Certainly," answered Whalen.
"Well, then, I'll give you \$100 if you give Lily of the Lake the medicine in this

bottle." "I'll go you," replied Whalen, and re ceiving the bottle, he put it in his pocket Instead of poisoning the filly he took the bottle to Sam Bryant, the owner, who had it analyzed. The bottle contained laudanum and other poisons, and upon ascertaining this fact Bryant swore out a warrant for Redmond's arrest. He was locked up at the Four Courts, and at first refused to say a word. The detectives worked with him, and at last he gave up the entire plot. He confessed to poisoning John Davis and Rhadama in Chicago, Boatman and Ascender at Pittsburg, Carson and three of W. T. Cassidy's thoroughbreds at Chicago. He also stated that he had bribed jockeys to dose Troubadour and Ike Murphy at Chicago, but failed. Corrigan's stable was too well watched. The poisoning was done at the instigation of a half-dozen bookmakers, whose names the authorities would not make public until they get more evidence. The scheme in this city was to dose Lady of the Lake, who was favorite Friday in the Coquet Stakes-a sweepstakes for three year-old fillies, with \$500 added money. It was also desired to dose Belle Pate, second choice, and allow Nodaway and Rhadama, the short horses, to carry off the money. In such an event the bookmakers would reap a rich harvest. If any of the fillies won except the favorite the revenue would have been large, as Bryant's filly sold even against them all. An attempt was made to dose Manitou, the favorite in a selling race, but the bottle was turned over to Mr. Beardslee. A jockey named Swiney was ruled off the track Saturday night for pulling Bonnie Australian and allowing Virgie Hearne to win. It is said a number of horse-owners are implicated with the bookmakers in poisoning the thoroughbreds. Pate and Col. Hunt are up in arms, and want the whole matter to come out in court. The Humane Society have taken the case in hand, and Redmond's trial is set for . Wednesday. Ugly rumors are still afloat regarding the present meeting, and it is evident that the racing is rotten to the core. It was said to-night that Nora M. was pulled to-day in a curse race, allowing Hatef to take the money. Boatman and Davis are suffering, and Ascender is full of fever. The result of the publication of the above was that the public refused to patronize the track, and the meeting has been suspend-

Horses in New England.

"Horses are very much dearer than they were three years ago," said a New England owner of this kind of quadruped the other day to a Hartford reporter. "Why, you can't get anything now that is of value for less than double what you would have paid a short time ago. I tell you horseflesh is rising."

With a dull market for almost every thing else, this was encouraging, because an advance of prices in one department may lead to an advance in another.

What is the cause of this advance?" "A scarcity of horses. When the demand exceeds the supply, prices go up. That's political economy, I believe. The farmers hereabouts do not raise horses. Our supplies come from the northern States, from Canada and from the west. Western horses are very good for some climate very well. Canadian and northern horses are preferable for some reasons. But you musn't go away with the idea that all the horses announced as coming from Canada or the northern New England States, do actually come from that locality. 'There are tricks in some specimens of western stock. These States and fed for the market. Then northern New England horses and sent

"Isn't there. some infallible rule of

judging an unsound horse?" "No, I can't say that there is. You can detect spavins, and the heaves-sometimes-and eye troubles, and tell when the horse is foundered or has the springhalt. Sometimes you can judge correctly if the horse has ever had the blind staggers, but not always, and the marks of old sickness are frequently obscured. No matter how excellent a judge a man is, he will sometimes get bitten. We don't know how often this is done, because the victim usually keeps his own counsel, and endeavors to pass the bad bargain along."

Horse Gossip.

DR. N. A. PAAREN, the well-known veterinarian, says: "Hay, for horses especially, needs to be of the very best quality. Nine teen out of twenty cases of broken wind result from the effects of bad hay. But even if good hay, upon the proper or improper qualities almost depend the eventual life or death of the horse. While the effect of feeding oats ing that early cutting may become the

-being light thick-skirned or taily, provided practice. In this valley corn suffered to they are perfectly sweet—the result may be frustrated by increased quantity, but if hay is not nutritious, being of much greater bulk, increased quantity is merely filling the animal with what does him no good, and may do s great deal of mischief by its bulk."

THE Emperor of Russia has lately started acing in the park at Peterhof, his country residence, near St. Petersburg. No pains have been taken to lay out the course, which is as hard as adamant, and full of stones, so that, although the races have been run very slow and over short distances, half the horses have broken down. The races are all military stakes and the officers who ride do not wear colors, but appear in short, white jackets, so that the spectators cannot distinguish one horse from another. The officers are wretched riders, and the horses are sadly deficient in speed. The stands, which cost an enormous amount of money, are most hideous buildings.

Good health you cannot have without pu blood Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Drawbacks of Sheep Herding.

On the prairie the coyote is the herder's wily enemy. He is constantly on the warpath, lives exclusively on mutton, and takes no pains to conceal the fact. If the sheep wander away from the camp at night the coyote is apt to find it out before the herder does, and at once proceeds to feast upon the fattest and always the finest in the flock. If very hungry, he will kill one and devour nearly the whole of it, summon his confederates, sail into the band, and slaughter just for fun until the murdering devils become tired and the sheep are scattered in frightened squads all over the range. The coyotes will then appear to leave that particular range, as if aware that a more vigilant watch will be kept, and will turn their attention to some neighboring band until the previous night's raid shall be in some measure forgotten.

Coyotes are certainly being killed off, either by being shot or poisoned with strychnine. The latter mode is more effective, but is attended with serious danger to the shepherd dogs, which, in spite of precaution, often hunt up the poison and eat it. I never knew a shepherd dog to die a natural death. They always end their days by eating strychnine meant for the rascally coyotes, which often get too smart to be caught by poison. I once knew of a female coyote haunting the same range for 13 years. She reared a litter of whelps every spring during that time. Her progeny were got rid of one way or another before they became very old, but she was proof against strychnine, and too wily to be shot or trapped. I had often tried my best to get rid of the old robber, but failed.

The principal objection to herding sheep is the utter solitude connected with it. I used to hear an old seaman bewail how he had spent the best part of his life in the centre of a blue circle; nothing but the sky above and the water beneath, while all around him spread the mooth, level, unrelieved line of the distant horizon. He complained that he had buried himself on the ocean, instead of enjoying existence among his fellows, amid the variety and excitement of life upon the solid land. If he had spent his days upon the prairies herding sheep, he would always have been in the centre of a wide, lonely circle, the mute sky above, the earth beneath, and the blue, faraway mountains beyond. If he considered ship of his mates, hearing their voices and mingling in their society, how would he have felt on a silent sheep-range where his dog was his only companion; always looking wistfully toward the dim blue mountains, his mind ever reaching over their tops and far away to the distant, happy, lively homes of civilization?-Heppner, Or., Gazette.

Early Cutting of Corn.

In reference to this subject, made the subject of experiment at the New York Experiment Station, the Husbandman savs:

"Careful study of corn as a field cror at the New York Experiment Station seems to have justified the conclusion that cutting may be done much earlier than farmers generally suppose. It is true the experiments have not been made uses," but they do not seem to stand our with field crops, but with corn growing under similar conditions with the purpose of ascertaining what might safely be practiced by farmers. It was found that corn not yet glazed, when suitably cured had vitality so that the kernels planted would send up vigorous shoots. It is the custom of farmers to delay cutting until all trades but ours,' and there are several the grain is fully glazed, even hardened in the horse business. Nearly every con- to a degree of ripeness that needs only signment of northern horses has in it moderate drying to make the corn fit for grinding. Now, if it be true that corn are imported from the west into northern cut in the early stages of glazing will will make perfect grain, -and this seems they are bunched with Canadian and to be the deduction,-it will be advan tageous to cut early, in seasons when down here. If a buyer is a judge of there is late ripening so that frost is likely horseflesh, he can easily discriminate and to injure the crop. Last year the corn select a bargain; but if he isn't he will crop in this State, Pennsylvania, and the western States was seriously damaged by a frost that occurred the 8th of September. It seems now reasonable to suppose that if corn had been cut, throughout all the district where injury was sustained, the been saved with no material damage.

day before the frost, the crop would have "Of course it will not be understood that we advise extremely early cutting because data are not yet supplied to such full extent as to make it absolutely certain that corn in the preliminary stages of glazing will mature perfectly. Such, however, is the reasonable supposition, and if supported by the further proofs the practice will be found of great advantage to agriculture. We advise farmers to cut small pieces this year when the kernels are not more than half glazed. There is small risk in putting up the crop from half an acre, for in any event possible loss that might occur from this early cutting can be easily borne, whereas if it be found that corn cut at this stage does mature peefectly it will be worth know-

the extent of thousands of dollars last year, and it now seems that every dollar of this waste was needless. By cutting small lots early, farmers will assist greatly in reaching conclusions and the service will be appreciated at the Experiment Station, where every effort is made to ascertain facts in the growth, cultivation, ripening and harvesting of crops, the only purpose being to benefit agriculture through increase of knowledge.

A Cheap Cellar for Storing Roots W. D. Boynton, in the Indiana Farmer, describes a convenient and cheap cellar for storing root crops, as follows:

"Owing to the low situation of the barn and other reasons, it is not always possible or convenient to have the cellar under the barn. In such cases a cellar or frost-proof storing room built mainly above ground after the following description, will be found both cheap and satis-"If the ground is high enough, dig

down three feet the size desired; 12x20 feet makes a good large cellar, and 10x16 feet will do for 600 or 800 bushels. Get on hand a lot of small logs or poles from six to ten inches in diameter, with which to build the portion above ground. Cut the poles for each side three feet longer than the width or length of the excavation. Place the first two poles on flat stones or blocks back a foot from the edge of the hole dug, and upon opposite sides. Flat the ends with the axe and lay two cross poles as you would in starting a log house. In these end pieces one foot from the end cut notches for the next side poles to lie in. With each round, set the side poles in a foot, which will give a regular slant to the roof, and make a very strong frame for the weight that is to come upon it. The end that is to contain the door should be carried up straight, while the other may be slanted up the same as the sides.

"Cover this frame with cull or common lumber, laying the boards on up and lown. Next put on a heavy layer of narsh hay or straw to keep the dirt from coming in contact with and rotting the umber. Over this put a foot of earth. and if they can be had without too much rouble, a covering of sods. A shute should provide for filling the house, and a small ventilating flue for winter. The end where the door is located should be double boarded and filled in between with sawdust or cut straw. There should also be a double door, although I have used such a cellar with only a single door, without having the roots frozen.

"A storing house of this kind, if well nade, will last eight or ten years, and give as good satisfaction as one costing

The Wheat Straw Worm.

A comparatively new enemy of the wheat plant is the wheat straw worm. This pest has been especially troublesome to winter wheat in Illinois and the Southern States. An infested field will sometimes ripen the earliest heads, but these prove short and are imperfectly filled with light kernels; again the plant will be shortened and stunted throughout. The farmer seeks in vain for a cause, but detects no enemy. The Illinois State Entomologist, Prof. Forbes, has come to the assistance of the farmers with a description of the appearance and habits of the wheat straw worm. He also makes

suggestions for destroying the pest. When there is occasion to believe this enemy is at work, split the straw carefully and there will be found in an infested plant, a minute, pale yellow, footlife solitude, where he was in the midst less grub, a few inches above the root but within the stem, the cavity of which it has enlarged by eating away the inner surface. It is about one fifth of an inch long and has a distinct head.

These larvæ as a rule are situated so low in the stem that they are left in the stubble when the grain is harvested. Here they remain during the winter, emerging in the early spring as small, shining insects. These insects deposit the eggs for the new generation of that year.

As the greater part of the larvæ remain in the stubble and continue here at least until midwinter, the remedy proposed is burning the stubble. The pests carried away in the straw, it is believed, will be mostly killed by threshing, but if there remains any doubt it may be settled by burning the remnants of straw stacks remaining in the spring -N. Y. World.

Price of Beef Cattle.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man says in regard to the profits of cattle feeding, as compared with grain raising: "It is one of the puzzling problems of the agricultural situation, that cattle, and especially fat cattle, should command such high prices while grain and hay are so comparatively cheap. The best export steers sell in Chicago for seven cents, live weight, and the best off grass figure about equal to the same class of stock now prevailing in the middle of Continental Europe, a large landed proprietor from Berlin, Prussia, whom I met yesterday, Hen. Gustav Newhaus, being responsible for the statement. Hay in Central Illinois now sells for \$6 per ton for good to \$3 for poor; the market for new oats is not above 20c.; wheat sells from 45 to 65c. (none grades No. 2); old corn is worth 50c., and new is not likely to be worth more than 20 or 25c. for 80 pounds in the ear. We have been told again and again (but that was some time ago) that the days of dear meat were gone forever; that the enormous extensions of the cattle ranches of the west, southwest and northwest, would so much increase cattle and cheapen beef, that the corn and cattle counties would have to abandon breed ing, but the result is as we see. . At present we are warned of the near approach of the time when grain will fall in price even lower than it is now, in consequence of the vast increase of production in the northwest. I, for one, am not disposed to accept these conclusions, believing that that we shall see, before many years, corn

prices during the last ten years. "The explanation offered of the steady

in the corn and cattle counties, and wheat

within the true winter wheat zone ad

vance in price in a ratio similar to cattle

enormous increase in the number and area of the western ranches is, that though cattle are bred and fed on a vastly larger scale, and the supply of beef enlarged accordingly, population and consumption at home and the foreign demand increase in greater ratio, with the result of a large advance in prices. In the case of the future grain supply, if the area of corn and wheat land is limitless, and both can be grown on old northwest land as well as new, then the era of dear grain is far off. But if the spring wheat lands of the far northwest repeat the history of similar lands in northern Illinois and all Wisconsin, and if, after all, they are found to be (as they truly are) quite limited, then, within a time not remote, the black soil corn and cattle counties of all the prairie States will be able to sell their corn, and the narrow region of the winter wheat zone its wheat, at prices corresponding to 7c. for export cattle, and 61c. for the best grassfed, because by that time the consump tion of the cereals will have overtaken and passed production."

Agricultural Items.

THE high price of corn and the low price of cane sugar have effectually closed the glucose mills, for the present, at least.

A NEW horse-shoe, introduced at Lyons France, and made entirely of sheep's horn, is reported as being adapted to horses which do not possess a steady foot on pavements.

thinly. Better manure five acres well and get 150 bushels of wheat, than spread the sam manure over ten acres and get 120 bushels. GRAZIERS of age and reputation stand by the

It is a waste of manure to spread it to

old belief that there is nothing like blue gras for putting on fat and flesh, and say that it is the new men-those who are disposed to reject old ideas-who are advocates of clover, and sow i on a pretty extensive scale.

PROF. BEAL says timothy must be mowed rather high and not very early, or else the bulb near the ground will be destroyed or injured. and with this the whole plant is likely to b lost. It is hardly suited for pasture at any time, especially for horses, sheep and swine as they bite close to the ground.

CANADA Crystal Seed Buckwheat " is being sold in New York on very much the same plan as the Bohemian Oats swindle, worked so successfully in several counties in this State recently. We caution farmers in advance, as the course of fraud, like that of the "Star of Empire," generally seems to be westward.

A WRITER in the Indiana Farmer charge the deficiency of the wheat crop more to the faulty and slovenly methods of culture in vogue among careless farmers, than to the unfavorable summers and severe winters, and says farmers are too easily satisfied with get. ting their wheat in in any fashion, so it is only

THE New York Times says that no other crop is so influenced by the variations of th soil as the grass crop. The mineralogical character of the soil, its moisture and mechanical condition are all important elements which control the growth of different species This teaches farmers the importance of ascer taining the species best suited to their soils. and making the most of it.

IT is noticeable that most of the large yields of wheat reported, those from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, come from a small acreage, mostly from fields of from five to eight acres. The secret of the yield lies in the extra culture and manure given these comparatively small areas, by which they are made to produce large crops The moral is plain, to work no more land than can be made to give the best results.

An Indiana farmer proposes to have county fairs encourage the growth of the best varie ties of grains and vegetables in the following fashion: Let the fair managers offer a premium of say \$25 for the best 20 bushels of wheat, the same to be the property of the agricultural society holding the fair. Then let the society offer this wheat for sale as seed in small quantities, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the premium. By this plan the society, while adding nothing to its expenses, would assist in distributing a superior article of seed among the best farmers of the county. If the plan were pursued for a term of years with all the grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits, it can readily be seen that there would be a great improvement in the products of that region of country.

Our Western people are liable to be laid low by malarial fever when breaking up new lands The folks in the East are also complaining of fevers, chills and agues, arising from decaying vegetable matter and imperfect drainage. Fo either East or West the best remedy is Ayer's

Che Poultry Pard.

Poultry Lice.

The New England Farmer says: "It is very necessary to the comfort and welfare of poultry at this season of the year, that their roosting places are not allowed to become infested with lice. Lice breed fast in warm weather, and before one is aware of it a building where hens roost may be literally over-run by them. There are two kinds of lice that trouble hens and chickens, besides several others which live up on the bodies of other fowls and birds The large lice which are found upon the bodies of hens and chickens both day and night, are not apt to be very troublesome to mature fowls that are in good condition, for healthy hens keep themselves tolerably clean of them by frequent dust ing of their feathers in dry earth. Lice cannot live long in grease or in dust that closes up their breathing holes, and a hen that is fat and wallows smartly in dust. baths, is usually pretty clean from this kind of louse. Young chickens are worse. They are often attacked the day they are hatched, by great lice, which anchor themselves by sucking beaks to the heads of the helpless little chicks, and suck their life away. Thousands of pale looking, bloodless chickens die every year from the effects of these troublesome vermin.

"Another louse, much smaller than the above, lives in cracks in the roosting poles and in crevices of the woodwork of hen houses. They usually work only at night. After fowls go to their roosts and get set rise in the price of cattle, in spite of the tled down for the night, these little

mites," as they are often called, crawl out from their seclusion and find their way up in amongst the feathers of the hen's bodies and regale themselves on their blood. When full almost to split. ting open, they retire again to their hiding places to enjoy their digestion, and to increase the number in their colonies. In early morning these little red lice may be found on the under sides of roosts in any protected place by the hundred or thousand, in piles one above the other like bees on a hive. After fasting for a number of days they lose their red color and are much smaller. They may be seen in the evening in any infested hen roost, by carrving in a good light and taking up fowl and poking the feathers of the thigh backwards. The feathers often appear full of them. This kind of louse is very troublesome to hens that are sitting in old wooden hen houses or in houses with laying boxes that are built to the house. We have known many hens to be driven te forsake their nests before hatching, and good sitters not unfrequently get so reduced in vitality as to die on the nest. "When a house becomes badly infested,

it is well to fumigate with burning sulphur, shutting all doors and windows tightly when the hens are outside. Painting the roosts with kerosene oil will kill every insect that is touched by the oil. Whitewash upon all the woodwork is a partial protection against lice. If frequent enough and thorough, it would be perfect. Hot water forced through the nouse by a force pump or garden syringe will kill what it touches. Sulphur dusted into the feathers of fowls, old and young, is a pretty safe remedy and fairly effectual. Nest boxes should be movable so they can be taken out to the weather and changed for clean ones as often as necessary."

Facts about Hens.

A man in Union City learning that a claim had been put in against an estate for seven hens and their use and interest for twenty years, figures it out thusly:

"We start with seven hens; a hen will lay about 160 eggs per year. Well, I say, we will sell 100 eggs from each hen every year, the balance are for increase and to pay for feed. The increase I put at six chickens to a hen per year. I sell twothirds of the increase every year, then I allow one-fifth with which we begin the year to die off. With that arrangement it will work in theory. I think on actual test that it would go still higher-that is, it could be made to pay better than this estimate. I estimated to sell eggs at 12 cents per dozen and spring chickens at 15 cents. Don't smile, but I find that at the expiration of the 20 years, I have with interest these figures-read them; \$4,000,393,426 71-more than the debt of the United States.

I find that there have been 240,305, 574,000 eggs sold and 14,442,183,886 chickens hatched." He closes by incident 574,000 chickens hatched." He closes by inviting Maj. Easton to call and examine his figures.—Coldwater Republican.

Neuralgia has very properly been called 'the twin sister" of Rheumatism. Both are equally painful, alike stubborn, and results of the same causes. ATHLOPHOROS proves that both yield to the same treatment. Says Mr. J. E. Reed, of Los Angeles, Cal.: "I cannot tell you how glad I am that I found this great remedy, ATHLOPHOROS. I had a violent pain in my face and took the remedy according to directions. Before I finished the first bottle the pain was gone and has never returned."

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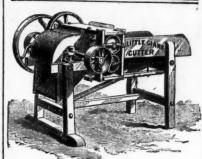
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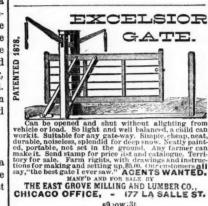


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Grecian White Wheat Clean and Pure, one bushel \$1 50; two bushels r more \$1 40; new sacks free. Shipments made romptly. Send money by registered letter of loney order. Address order. Address A. L. RICHARDSON, PARMA, Mich.

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INJURIOUS INSECTS.

ET PROF. A. J. COOK, STATE AGRICULTU-RAL COLLEGE.

The Currant Borer.

Egeria tipuliformis, Linn. family Egereida. Order Lepidoptera.

This imported Ægerian or currant borer is becoming very common and destructive in Michigan. Like all of this Lepid. sterous family of borers, this moth is a nick-winged, beautiful wasp-like insect. his thirteen mm. (3-16 of an inch) long, and expands 18 mm. (11-16 of an inch). The wings are transparent, with an opaque brown border, which is narrow on the posterior wings but quite wide on the ip of the primaries. Within this tip is a transparent cross line nearly as wide as the brown tip, and still nearer the base is second brown cross line, less that half and part of the legs, are blue black, while the mouth parts, collar, four cross-bands to destroy injurious insects. on the abdomen, and portions of the legs. are golden yellow. Like all Ægerians, its abdomen is tipped with a brush. The larva is white, with brown head and legs. The chrysalis is brown, rather slim, and is always found in the hollow stem. Each segment is armed posteriorly with teeth. HABITS.

The moth appears early in June, flying in the hot sunshine. The eggs are laid near shud. The larva as soon as hatched bores or ests its way to the center of the stem and eats till the next May, tunneling the stem for some inches. Late in May and early in June the larvæ and pupæ will both be found in the hollow stem of the

current. Before pupating, the larva eats a hole through the stem to serve as a door of egress for the prospective moth state. Before the moth issues, the chrysaliswriggles its way out through the small hole cut by the larva, which it is enabled to do the more readily because of the saw-teeth like projections on the segments. As the moth flies forth, she leaves the pupa skin or case still sticking in the hole through which the pupa passed from the hollow in the stem.

REMEDIES.

From this borer we have bred several specimens of an Ichneumon parasite which Mr. E. T. Cresson informs me are the Phaogenes ater Cress., the male of which he says is undescribed. I think this is the first mention of this parasite on the currant borer. The female of P. ater Cresson, is de-

scribed in Proceedings of American Entomological Society, vol. 3d, p. 138, as follows: Black: antenna with a white anpulus; wings subhyaline; central area of metathorax large, subquadrate.

Female-Black, subopaque; head with white-pointed orbits, not reaching the clypeus, which is shining, and having a rather deep rounded fovea on each side; antennæ short, flattened toward the tip and slightly involute, the 8th and 14th joints white. Thorax finely punctured, subopaque; a minute white spot on each side in front of the tegulæ; scuttelum flat, triangular, polished, distinctly punctured; metathorax finely scabrous, the elevated lines tolerably well defined and shining, the central area large subquadrate, rather smooth. Wings subhyaline, faintly tinged with fulginous; nervures blackish, stigma piceous; aroelet five angular, almost triangular. Legs black, the anterior tibiæ in front pale. Abdomen elongate, subopaque, very finely and densely punctured; first segment rather broad, bi-lineated, and finely aciculate, basal fovæ of the second segment deep, transverse, and somewhat oblique; apical segments smoother, and shining; ovipositor not exserted. Length 7 lines, expanse

of wings 11 lines. Habitat, New York and Illinois. I find the antennæ in the males are without the white rings. They are brown or black, and taper towards the tip. The punctures are more thickly set in the male. The areolet is distinctly 5 angular. The front tibia and all the tarsi are pale. A brown or reddish ring marks the base of each femur, which is very distinct on the posterior legs. With these exceptions are of course different.

The best way to destroy this pest and to save our current bushes, is to practice judicious pruning early in the spring. All stalks attacked by borers will show by their dead tips or diseased appearance that they are suffering from attack. These should all be cut off and burned. Such pruning will insure better fruit and healthier, finer bushes even were there no borers; and unless such thinning is practiced our currant bushes will soon be utnorthern States mean fight. Since the advent of the saw fly, also imported, de' use of pyrethrum or white hellebore. Such defoliation two successive seasons kills the bushes. Added to this, in all sections where the borer works, we must prune and burn each spring, then we may still eat our jelly tarts and our jelly cake.

A Common Butterfly an Enemy.

Pyrameis cardui Linn. is one of our most common and most beautiful butter flies. It is a cosmopolite, being one of the very few species that is found in all countries. From its rare beauty it is not inappropriately called "The Painted Lady." The larvæ or caterpillars vary very much in coloration, and are decked caterpillar spins a web on the leaf by aid of which it draws the leaf over so as to cover itself with a shade tent. The chry salis is adorned with golden or copper color tubercles. Heretofore this caterpillar has only been noticed, in Michigan, to feed on thistles, and so was doubly wel come, not less from its beauty than from its feeding on one of our most noxious plants. Dr. Harris in his admirable work 8ays: "These caterpillars feed on thistles, particularly the spear thistle. (Cnicus lanceolatus), or on leaves of the sunflower, hollyhock, burdock, and other rough leaved plants in June and July."

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Prof. S. H. Scudder states that they feed for the birds and bees. on all thistles, Helianthus, mallows,"these include hollyhock. "Lappa ma milk thistle "

This summer this insect has been serious annoyance in Bay City, Michigan, as a destroyer of the hollyhock and hardy Centaurea C. candidissima. It is not strange that this insect should attack Centaurea, as it is a composite plant closely related to the thistle or burdock, and, like most of the plants attacked by "The Painted Lady," has thick leaves.

At the college this insect has attacked the hollyhocks and one of our favorite hee plants the horage Rorrago officinalis I can find no mention of this insect on borage or any plant of that family.

REMEDY.

Mr. F. W. Grinnell, of West Bay City, used the soap and kerosene mixture on these insects with decided success. He found, however, that it was necessary to dash it upon them with force, a point as wide as the other. The body, antenne, which I have frequently urged in advising the use of any liquid preparations used

As yet we have reared no parasites from these caterpillars, though some of the chrysalids have turned black, which leads us to hope for the appearance of one or more of these welcome friends.

Strawberry Leaf Roller. Phoxopteris comptana, Frol. Family Tor

tricidae. Order Lepi doptera. This insect, which I briefly described with illustrations in the State Pomologi cal Report for 1873, p. 104, and which was again noticed with a brief description and remedies by C. M. Weed in the report of same society for 1883, p. 82, has become a very serious pest to the strawberry grower in several parts of our State. In several counties, especially Jackson, it has done great damage the present year (1884). Two years ago I reared the moth from specimens received from Kalamazco County. This year from

specimens received from Jackson County. The small reddish brown moths are only about 10 mm. long. They lay their eggs in May and July. The brownish or greenish brown larvæ feed in June and July and again in August and September. Thus there are two broods. The larvæ spins a web on the upper surface of the leaf by which the latter is rolled about the insect. It then feeds upon the leaf. causing it to turn gray or brown. One man in Michigan Centre, Jackson County, has had his plantation of six acres seriously injured by these consumers. Prof. S. A. Forbes, in his excellent re

port on strawberry insects states that in Iowa this insect also attacks the rasp-

There is an Ichneumon fly that is very abundent in Michigan, which preys upon this leaf roller. I think it is undescribed. It certainly is not referred to as a destrover of the leaf roller. I have not access to Cresson's description of the genus Eiphosoma, but from the very short description and figure given by Packard, these species would seem to belong to that genus.

This species is black, with legs, ventral surface of abdomen, ring about the eyes, and base of the wings yellow. The antennæ are 4 mm. long, the wings about 3 mm. The ovipositor is black and about as long as the wings. The thorax and abdomen are finely punctured.

The fact that in some localities where this leaf-roller was very destructive two ears ago it has been considerably less so since is significant as to the benefit which this parasite may do.

ARTIFICIAL REMEDIES. Walsh & Riley recommended years ago

the cutting of the vines as soon as the fruit season was over, late in June or the first of July, and burning them as soon as they are dry enough. Adding straw, or if there is dry mulch, firing that, will make the destruction more complete. This has been tried frequently with the most perfect success. Straw has been piled upon the vines as much as a foot high and burned without doing any injury to the plantation. When the beds are extensive the cutting may be done with a mower. Prof. Forbes gives cases where the male is much like the female as de- chickens have rid the plants of these leafscribed by Mr. Cresson. The sex organs rollers. In case of a small plantation this remedy may be all-sufficient.

A Raspberry Letter.

You ask "whether the Hansell is enough earlier than Cuthbert to justify you in buying it at the higher price in quantity for fruiting, or in small quantity for trial and propagating ?"

My standing advice is to touch all new things lightly. As a beginner in the business the older and standard varieties are new to you, and their success genererly ruined. In future, currants in our ally in similar surroundings of soil and climate should be considered, as well as the prospective market demand-before foliation can only be stayed by a liberal you venture very largely in any one of them. The behavior of the Hansell so far and the present price of plants would justify your making a trial of them in a small way. It may prove even more desirable for your soil than the Cuthbert, on account of its earliness. But this can only be determined by trial. The finest raspberries I have seen in market wer Cuthberts, from one of our best cultivators; but earliness with the market grower is a factor of prime importance, and there are s veral varieties that ripen earlier

and mature their crop sooner. Among these is Turner, a very highly -and according to my experience, too highly-lauded variety. The Early Prowith formidable branching spines. The lific is earlier, larger, more productive

and in every way more satisfactory to me. The Caroline is another favorite of mine. It is one of the earliest and latest, an abundant bearer; its attractive salmon color and its excellent quality make it a valuable variety for family use. It is too delicate for market.

The Superb appears thus far to be a healthy, productive variety, fruit of the largest size, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Were this and the Cuthbert sweet they would suit some people better.

The Reliance with me is of no account Lost Rubies dttto; the berries being imperfect and crumbling to pieces in pick-

(Harris's Injurious Insects, p. 293). ing; in fact we don't pick it, but leave it

Schaffer's Colossal is well named for size of fruit and growth of plant, abunjor" (burdock), "Althon rosea" (marsh dantly productive, and, although the mallow,) and "Lilybum moreanum or purple color is not attractive or the quality of the best, still I find when it comes on the table it meets a ready market, especially when mixed with Caroline, and for canning it is highly esteemed and in demand.

> Of Black Caps, Souhegen is large, productive and of good quality, but little, if any improvement on Doolittle in earliness and other respects.

The Gregg is the largest Black Cap I know. It is very vigorous in growth and productive. It belongs to the Miami or Mammoth Cluster class, being covered with a blue bloom that gives it a mouldy appearance at first sight, and holds on well to the core uatil fully ripe. Its solidity, and being less juicy than most Black Caps, add much to its keeping and transportation qualities. The plants are not as hardy as some others; still it is a very popular sort.—Philadelphia Press.

The English Apple Market.

The prospectus of Messrs. Woodhall & Co. of Liverpool, makes a very encourag ing outlook for American raisers of apples for exportation. The circular states: "The statistics annexed show the crop

of English fruit to be a very poor one, and the counties from which the largest supplies are received send the worst re ports. The few that give an over-average crop, and many of the returns giving average crop, are from unimportant producing districts, so that we may conclude the crop is a bad one, if not a partial failure. Our circular of September, last

year, predicted that Canadian and American fruit would not be required, which was current to a greater extent than could have been expected, but our crop was so abundant and fine in quality that, except at the end of the season, all foreign arrivals sold at prices which could only leave a serious loss to the shippers. The prospects for the coming season are the reverse, and it is probable that the English market will take large supplies of American and Canadian fruit. for which they will return satisfactory prices. Newtown Pippins, if fine, will as usual sell at good prices, and are not much affected by the small or great quantities of other descriptions. We again make the so-often repeated statements that smaller and inferior Pippins are not salable in an abundant year, even at the price of common Baldwins.

Horticultural Notes.

PROF. RILEY says the six most important substances used for destroying insects above ground are tobacco, soap, hellebore, arsenic, petroleum and pyrethrum

A WRITER in the Prairie Farmer, who has experimented with bones, says that if he were planting grape vines, he would bury from one to three bushels of whole bones under each vine, if they could be had at reasonable cost,

M. MILTON says that this year tomatoes are rotting badly, and notes that the Acme and Perfection are worst. The disease is worst in rich ground: where the soil is almost too poor to grow any kind of vegetables the fruit is almost free from it.

A KANSAS farmer says the statement that rubbing the boles of young fruit trees with thick bacon rind would protect them from rabbits cost him 700 young trees. He finds a shorough preventive in split cornstalks or old rags tied around the trunks as high as a rabbit

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says he set 1,000 plants of Souhegan raspberry n 1883, from which this season he has picked 36 bushels of fruit, which he considers a good return from three-eighths of an acre of land. He speaks of the freedom from disease of this variety of raspberry.

JOSIAH HOOPES says in the New York Tribune: "It is no longer a question whether an evergreen can be transplanted in August; the weight of evidence seems to favor this season. One point, however, should never be overlooked; a damp, cloudy day should always be selected for the operation. Dryness at the roots as well as at the tops must be strenuous ly guarded against. Mulch well, and in case of a rare tree occasional sprinklings over the branches will prove helpful. Endeavor to secure all the small rootlets; they are of vital importance to success."

AT the last meeting of the Washtenaw Co. Pomological Society, it was said that raspber ries brought a better price than strawberries netting sixteen cents per quart. The Cuthbert takes the lead among red raspberries. It has one fault; after rains and in warm weather it gets soft. It cannot be dried. Mr. Mills con siders the Brandywine a better keeper than the Cathbert. The Gregg is the favorite among black caps. Among the strawberries, Man chester, which is large at the last picking, did better than the Wilson. Sharpless has many friends on account of its time flavor and sweetness much desired in the home market. The new strawberry Daniel Boone is highly esteemed, while the Jersey Queen is the most success ful market berry with some.

J. M. SMITH tells in the New York Tribun how to keep Hubbard squashes through the winter: "They are gathered before they are at all frosted, and handled very carefully. Place them in some place where they can be kept dry until somewhat ripened. We generally cut the vines say three to six inches from the stems, and leave them on the squashes Before any freezing weather, put them into a warm, dry place for winter. They should be placed upon shelves not more than two or three deep, and the room should not be allow ed to get within ten degrees of the freezing point during the winter. They are very sensitive to cold, but if carefully kept until spring they are nearly equal to the best sweet potatoes. They should be turned over occasionally during winter, and if any specked or decayed ones are found remove them at once, as they have a tendency to dampen the air and cause the decay of those around them."

Who has not heard or been the recipient of benefits derived from using N. H. Downs' Elixir, a never failing remedy for all disease of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. None are too poor to get cured of all bilious diseases by the use of Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, as the only cost twenty-five cents per bottle. As a liniment for horses, Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness at once.

Apiarian.

Lake Shore, N. Y., Convention.

The Lake Shore Bee-Keepers' Association held their fourth meeting at Forestville, N. Y., on Aug. 9th. The President and Secretary both being absent, Mr. U. E. Dodge was elected President pro tem, and Messrs. George Adams, and J. J. Keyes were elected Secretaries for the day.

The discussion was opened by the following question: "Will it pay to have member .- American Bee Journal. 30,000 to 35,000 bees in one colony to winter?"

Mr. Evans thought not, and said that when a colony is very large, by taking the | if they can not find one kind of work to combs from the hive and giving them a do, they will another. If honey is not to light shake, the old bees would fall off be found in the floral kingdom, they seek in consequence of their feet being worn sweets elsewhere, and penctrate groceries out. He also stated that a colony of bees and warehouses, gathering up leakage which is light in honey in the spring will from sugar barrels and hogsheads. They breed up faster than a colony which is even turn outlaws, and pillage their heavy with honey, there being more neighbors of their garnered treasures. room for the queen to deposit her eggs; and that until it is removed, comb filled they reduce the number of consumers by with honey is no better than a board.

If in a damp cellar, will raising the combs from the bottom of the hive prevent their edges from molding?

Mr. Dodge said that rims put under the bottom of the hives will preveat mold, can regulate the temperature at will. He until they look like shingles over-lapping put his bees out on April 16, commencing each other. Their pitiless persecutors at 1 A. M., and finished on April 19. All have no mercy, and they are doomed to of the bees did equally well, whether put die of starvation and cold, clustered in out in the night or day time.

above or below the ground?"

Mr. Dodge said that he would, if situand make a bee cellar. In reply to a question concerning ventilation for col- dyspepsia by propolising up the cracks onies, he said that he could not easily describe the amount which he employed, but used his own judgment and acted winter .- Mrs. L. Harrison, in Prairie accordingly.

Mr. Adams said that he was not satis fied with out-door wintering.

Mr. Evans said that he would make cellar in a sand-bank, or construct one with double walls. He also said that honey has much to do with wintering bees. If the honey is bad, the bees will have a diarrhoa and become weak. Good seasons help to winter bees, and the locality has much to do in the producing of good honey. Mr. Adams darkens his hives to pre-

vent the bees from flying during the

Mr. Evans knows of a bee-keeper whose hives are made of very thin lumber, and that they were as frost proof as hives made of thick lumber. He said that he had carried a queen home in his vest-pocket, in November, put her into a hive, and that the operation was attended with good results.

Mr. Adams desired to know why Mr. Dodge preferred a bank cellar to an ordinary one for wintering bees.

Mr. Dodge stated that it would be more convenient than an ordinary cellar; that it would require far less labor in carrying the bees in and out of it in the fall and spring, especially if the bee-keeper had a very large apiary. With a bank cellar, one could have a track with a small truck over which he could move the hives in and out with the utmost ease and dispatch.

Mr. Evans said that he had once winter ed a colony of bees in his bedroom, that they were confined from fall until spring, and that they did well. In regard to al lowing bees to have a cleansing flight in the winter, several endorsed the idea. Concerning the rearing of queens, Mr. Evans said that he would not rear too many queens to sell, and that we keep bees for the purpose of gaining money Let them swarm naturally. One-half of the quees should be killed, for they were not fit to breed from; but some are more valuable and prolific than others, and some become barren in one year, while the best queens are good for three or four years. He would advise beginners to get young queens.

Mr. Dodge objected to breeding in-and in from year to year, and said that beekeepers must be careful from whom they get queens, and to see that they have no diseased queens in their own apiaries.

Mr. Bolling stated that the queen is the life of the colony; that she must be a good one in order to produce good queens; that the first born queen is the best, that the old queen leaves with the swarm, and that the old colony has the best queen. He thinks that colonies formed previous to June 24, do the best. He often divides swarms and puts young queens with them, destroying the worthless ones, and advises keeping new or young queens on hand.

Mr. Evans said that it is common to have early swarms, and that he cuts out the queen-cells and lays them on top of the frames in colonies which have lately swarmed; selects the best to allow to mature, and thinks many of the queens which are purchased are nearly worthless. Mr. Bolling stated that he had seen

queens in all stages of development. If nueens are hatched from cells which are dry and empty, he would not use them, for they have been starved; while if they are hatched from cells with some of the royal jelly left in them, they have been well fed and are fully developed In producing honey we must have plenty of bees. He puts on the boxes as soon as clover bloom appears, and thinks that comb foundation is beneficial. This sea son he has produced 1,000 pounds of honey, had 40 colonies, spring count, and

now has 60. Mr. Evans said that he would rather put two colonies together than have light colonies. They will fill the hive with honey on which to live, and then store considerable surplus. He wished to know whether any of the members had any experience in using a direct passage to the boxes, but no one had such experience.

Mr. Bolling uses a skeleton honey-board and sections two inches wide, so set as to leave a clear passage. He prefers sections holding one pound, and uses tin separa

Mr. Dodge said that he could not pro-

duce honey without the use of glass or separa ors; could not handle sections and clean them without breaking some of the cells, and thus cause them to leak.

Mr. Bolling asked, "If a black queen s impregnated by an Italian drone, will this impregnation have an influence upon her drone progeny?"

Mr. Evans said that a fertilized queen carries the fertility in a sac, and that her drone progeny would be affected.

Mr. Dodge said that in order to insure success in a convention, there should be free and full discussion on all questions of importance in bee-culture by every

Killing Drones. Bees are very energetic little folks, and

When their out-go exceeds the income, killing off the drones. It is pitiful to see the poor drone led out, like a drunken fellow with a policeman at each side; his pleading buzz does not cause them to relax their hold, and occasionally another comes and jumps on his back. The with plenty of ventilation. He here gave drones band together for self-protection. a description of his bee cellar in which he running their heads under one another, the portico of their former home, where "What is the best plan for a bee house, they had been reared so tenderly. Bees have been busy lately, driving out the dead-heads, carrying water, and gathering ated as Mr. Adams is, dig into the bank bee bread. They collect a little honey each morning, and keep from having the

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and crevices of their hives, making all

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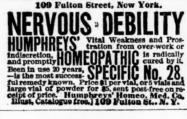
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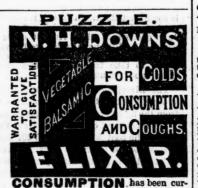
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5 24 Au Train 3 37
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2 25 ... McMiliai... 1 48 ... Dollarville... 1 40 ... Newberry... 10 10 A... St. Ignace... I P. M. Via M. C. R. R.

Port Huron.

Detroit. 11 20
Via G. R. & I. R. R. A. M.
Grand Rapids. 6 3 30
Howard City. 12 40
Fort Wayne. 3 15
Lansing. 9 40
Detroit. 6 35

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 850 a.m. and 950 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily excent Sunday.

Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

D. McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN,
Gen'l Strt. & Pass. Agt.,
Marquette, Mich. Marquette, Mich.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on Central Standard time. Leave. Chicago & Indna's. Exp. *9.38 am Ind. and St. Louis Exp. *3.48 pm Chicago Express. . . . ;10.08 pm ;6.38 am

† Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Saturday Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and

Louisville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

Michigan Central R. R. DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, 15i
Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and
depart on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than Detroit time.

Leave. Arrive. Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Chicago Trains §11.59 p m *6.05 p m *6.25 p m *11.45 a m *10.00 a m 88. . . . *9.00 a m
ee Rivers Ac *4.00 p m
spress. . . . \$8.00 p m
kpress. . . . \$8.00 p m
GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express.... §11.59 p m *8.20 a m \$3.00 p m *4.30 p m \$6.50 p m †9.30 p m *7.25 pm \$11.50 a m *8 00 a m *8.10 a m \$12.05 a m Cincinnati Express.... St.L. Cin, Clev. and Col incinnati Express....

Toledo Express. Canada Division. Leave. going east. FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL.

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Ind. and St. Louis Exp. *3.48 pm c712.23 pm f6.38 am f8.37 Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via To edo, at *8.45 am; ‡3.35 pm; †9.35 pm. £37 Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toledo at *7.50 pm; ‡12.30 pm and ‡1.00 am. Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car *Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-Trains run on Central Standard Time

The 7 10 p m train will arrive, and the 3 00 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

Abally, Suthays excepted. Thanly, attradays excepted.
Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Haven. Chicago Express at 8:60 a m has through coaches and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago.
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Ticket Office, 156 Jefferson Ave., and at Depot.
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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 21 Park Row, New York.



State Journal of Agriculture DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 436,983 bu. against 380,286 bu. the previous week and 268,826 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were The stocks of wheat 409,659 bu. now held in this city amount week, and 266,162 bu the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on August 30 was 18,155,946 bu. against 18,021,615 the previous week, and 21,404,798 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase from the amount in sight the previous week of 184,331 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending August 30 were 3,065,331 bu., against 2,901,970 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 16,608,882 bu. against 10, 525,370 for the corresponding eight weeks

The wheat market has ruled quiet all week, with a fair demand for cash wheat and very little speculative movement. Values have moved downward, although only to a limited extent. At the close of for any improvement, and speculative / Livingston Counties. dealings were reduced to a very low point. The receipts of oats in this market the under unfavorable advices from other points steadily declined, the loss being 2@3c on spot and futures from Saturday's closing rates. At Chicago wheat was active but weak and lower; No. 2 red sold down to 79c, and No. 3 do. to 65c per bu. At Toledo No. 2 red sold at 784c, No. 8 do at 72c; No. 2 spot at 821c and No. 3 do.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from August 20th

to		ľ				_							No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 2 red.	No.3 red.
Aug	20												8516		8416	79
66	21												84	79	841/4	
44	22												831/4		8316	7716
66	23												831/4		84	77
66	25	ĺ.											83	80	831/4	
60	26												8316		84	761/6
44	27												84	79	85	7716
66	28		•	•									8316		841/	78
66	29		•	• '		•							8234		8414	78
66	30	Ĺ	3		•	•	•	. '					8216		8414	7816
Sep.	. 1												88	76	84%	7816
66	2												83		85	79
44	3												831/6		85	79
66													8234		84	7814
64	5												8236		8334	7716
66													8216		8316	771%
66	R	•								•	•	•	80		8114	**/3

Red wheat has declined more than white, the light receipts of the latter being the principal cause.

Speculative trading is about at a stand still. On Saturday only 10,000 bushels of futures were sold.

	Sept.	Oct.	No
Tuesday	83	8416	
Wednesday	831/8	84%	
Thursday	8234	84	
Friday	8216	84	
Saturday	8212	831/2	
Monday	79%	81	
For No. 2 red quot	ations	on fu	tur

closed on the days named the past week as follows:

8334 8116 811/6 Advices from the interior of India and Bombay say that there has been a general failure of crops for the lack of rains. Distress among the natives, consequent upon an actual and prospective lack of food supplies, is very great; according to a public dispatch the natives have been

driven to desperation and suicide. The exports of wheat, including wheat in flour, from all American ports from Sept. 1, 1883, to Sept. 1, 1884, and for the same time in previous years, were as fol-

	lows:																			
																				Wheat, bu
	1883-84				 							 								. 110,382,00
•	1882-83				 															. 131,857,00
																				. 131,721,00
	1880-81																			. 168,000,00
																				. 187,000,00
	1878-79																		,	. 160,000,00
				_		_					_					_				

The Ohio Agricultural report for August, made up from threshers' returns, gives the yield of that State this season as 43,900,000 bu., against an estimate in July of 35,500,000 bu. The largest crop ever raised in that State was 49,540,000 bu.

Kentucky is said to have raised 2,000,-000 bu. more wheat this season than ever before, while the opinion generally prevails that the crop of California and Kansas will be much less than estimated when it is threshed out.

Wheat in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland was harvested in fine dry condition, fit for immediate flouring, which will probably diminish the demand for foreign wheat early in the season, that has been in years past been required to mix with the usually damp hon,e grown wheat.

H. Kains-Jackson estimates English wants for foreign wheat flour in the 1884-85 season at 112,000,000 bushels, including about 32,000,000 bushels in flour, leaving for the wheat in berry only 80,000,000 bushels as the aggregate of requirements

from foreign countries. The wheat harvest in France may be said to be completed. If the grain is not of excellent quality, it is in very dry con-dition and fit for immediate flouring. So threshing indicates a satisfactory far the threshing indicates a satisfactory yield. The crop is considerd a good average, aggreating 297,990,000 bushels. The consumption of France annually for all purposes is placed at 329,204,000 bushels heat, indicating that France in 1884 85 will require to import of foreign wheat about 31,214,000 bushels.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as red with those of one week previ-

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 9,560 bu., against 13,219

bu. the previous week, and 18,183 bu. for

the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments

were 4,914 bu. The visible supply in the country on August 30, amounted to 4,491, 012 bu. against 4,217,987 bu. the previous week, and 11,337,814 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 273,125 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 253,126 bu., against 176,839 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 2,914,878 bu., against 8,-707,517 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 15,394 bu., against 16,491 bu. last week, and 18,549 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The movement in corn is largely confined to local requirements here, but little being done in shipping, and nothing going eastward. Values are unchanged, and No. 2 is selling at 54½c per bu., and rejected at 52½c. On the street prices from farmers' wagons range from 50 to 54c. The market though quiet is very firm, and a slight increase in the demand would probably start prices upward. At Chicago a "corner" is in progress, and those who have sold ahead to 356,357 bu., against 324,876 last at low prices are being squeezed. The result is an excited and unsettled market, with values much higher than a week ago. Cash corn is most in demand, and is picked up eagerly whenever offered. No. 2 spot is quoted there at 56½c per bu. In futures September delivery is quoted at 561c. October at 537c, and November at 46gc per bu. At Toledo corn is strong at 57c per bu. for No. 2, 561c for September and 541c for October delivery. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted at 5s. 4d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do., a decline of do new, and no change on old mixed. A much needed rain began on Sunday last, and if it extended over the State would be of the greatest service to the growing corn, which has suffered severely from drout as well as from the worms. The latter the week the outlook was not promising are doing much damage in Oakland and

Yesterday the market opened weak, and past week were 28,790 bu. against 60,992 bu. the previous week, and 56,225 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. The shipments were 22, 148 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 30 was 2,590,933 bu., against 2,362,737 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 72,816 bu., against 75, 268 bu. the previous week, and 93,056 bu. at the same date last year. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing, and for the last eight weeks were 502,117 bu., against 75,702 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1883. Receipts are fair, and the trade quiet and steady. Values are at about the same range as a week ago, No. 2 white being quoted at 301c, light mixed at 281c, No. 2 mixed at 261c, and No. 3 at 24c. The strength shown by corn is undoubtedly helping to sustain the price of oats. On the street farmers realize 28@31c per bu. for the new crop. At Chicago cash oats are a shade lower but steady at 251c per bu. for No. 2. In futures September delivery is quoted at 251@255c, October at 25%c, and the year at 25%c per bu., closing dull. The Toledo market is steady, with No. 2 spot at 27c per bu., and September delivery at same figures. The New York market closed weak, with prices, however, showing an advance over those of a week ago. Demands are moderate, and receipts fair but not large. Quotations ere are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 35c No. 2 do., 334@34c; No. 1 do., 34c; No. 2 Chicago mixed 351c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 do., 37@371c; No. 1 white, 44c; Western white, 35@43c; State white, 40@45c. These quotations are all for new oats.

HOPS.

There is no movement as yet in new hops in this market. Two or three growers have been in the city with samples but as yet we hear of no sales. The only offer made was 25c per lb. for a fine sample, but this did not strike the grower as their value within at least 5c per lb Inquiries made of them led to the belief that Michigan's crop this season will not be large enough to make any show in the general result. Livingston and Washtenaw growers have a light crop of good quality. Oakland and Macomb growers have not done so well, and in the former County lice have been quite plentiful and badly damaged the crop after it had been injured during the winter.

The Wisconsin crop, according to late reports, is a failure, and that State cannot be relied upon to furnish any amount. The Pacific coast, however, has the largest crop ever raised there, and will go far to make up deficiencies at other points. New York has, as far as can be learned, about 25 per cent less nops than in 1883, but generally of fine quality. Great Britian will need to mport more hops than last year, but her dealers are holding off, expecting to secure supplies from Germany at lower prices than are now prevailing. In this expectation, however, we think they will be disappointed, and that the United States will have to furnish them a sufficient quantity to keep prices very strong here. Of the New York crop and pros-

pective values the Waterville Times says: "Since Tuesday but little business has "Since Tuesday but little business has been done. Delos Terry sold his Humphreys at 26c. Scott Terry sold his at 28c. They were very fine. A number of growths of Humphreys were sold at 25c., and Humphreys are quoted at 25@20c. Nothing is doing in late crop as dealers do not seem to need them yet. Growers, as a rule, do not wish to sell till through picking. But few samples are offered picking. But few samples are offered, and 25c. is asked for them. We learn of nothing less than 25c. paid and nothing over. No large growth has been sold. The business is extremely meagre. Picking will end generally about the middle of next week. A number are through of next week. A fumber are through now. The yield is more than one-fourth short in spite of increased acreage, and we now place the total shortage at least 30 per cent. in New York over last year.'

Of the New York market the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says: "Exporters are taking only small lots at intervals, brewers buy very sparingly, and dealers move with caution as a natter of course. English letters state that the opinion is entertained there that, between the probable large crop of the Pacific coast and a greater surplus in Germany this year, the alleged shortage in New York State is offset in a great measure, as far as England is concerned, and that the general feeling is against probable high prices. To all appearances there is therefore a degree of caution abroad similar to what prevails here. The tone of advices and general hesitancy, in fact, show that plainly. Growers act as though prepared to hold until hops are mor urgently needed, but at the moment the chances seem very much against them. Prices may be considered nominal to a

Quotations in New York yesterday were as follows:

olds..... st, crop of 1883, fair to prime...

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter are falling off, and a choice article of dairy is very difficult to get at present. Values are firm and higher for all good table butter, and 19c is paid for lots of that character. The average of the receipts, however, are not saleable at over 17@18c per lb., and ordinary repacked at 14@16c, according to quality. Creamery stock is scarce, and held at 23@25c per lb. Other markets are in much the same condition as our own. At Chicago all fine stock is held firmly, while the lower grades are under little inquiry and weak. Values are higher than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 21@22c; fair to choice do, 16@19c; fancy dairy, 16@17c; choice dairy, 141@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 9@12c packing stock, 7@71c. At New York butter is higher than a week ago for all grades of good stock, and choice is very firm at the advance. Western has also appreciated in value. State stock is quoted there as follows: Creamery, fancy.....

	Creamery, choice	2314	6234
ı,	Creamery, prime	23	@23
h	Creamery, fair to good		@21
	Creamery, ordinary		@18
r	Half-firkin tubs, best		@22
d	Half-firkin tubs, fair to good		@21
u	weish tubs, best		@21
	Welsh tubs, fair to good	16	@19
e	Quotations on western stock	in	that
st	market are as follows:		
2	***		-
	Western imitation creamery, choice	18	@19
1-	Western do, good to prime	15	@17
k	Western do, good to prime	15 12	@17 @14
	Western do, good to prime	15 12 16	@17 @14 @17
	Western do, good to prime	15 12	@17 @14

12½@13 11 @12 9 @10 The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday

says of the market: "There has been a very good trade doing to-day in goods adapted to first class consumptive wants, and a fair responce on other qualities, but the bulk of the stock is not yet moving freely. exporters cannot be said to have with drawn, but they are careful, and the forign trade sellers feel must be retained to keep the general market in good form. Quotations are revised to conform to what appears general operating figures, but some lots of best stock are held slightly higher and find occasional sale."

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Aug. 30 were 810,272 lbs., against 1,137,517 lbs. the previous week, and 643,702 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 1,077,255 ths. Cheese is steady and firm in this market

at about the rates of a week ago. The choicest makes of full cream State would command 10@104c per lb., while second quality is quoted at 91 @10c. Ohio cheese sells at about the same figures as Michigan. Skims are quiet at 5@7c. These are the figures charged by wholesale dealers. Manufacturers' prices are generally ½c per lb. below theirs. There is not a great deal of stock being received and as the demand is also light it is just as well large amounts are not coming forward. The state of the pastures the past three or four weeks in Michigan, Ohio, and some of the eastern States, must shorten the flow of milk very considerably, and the better position of the markets may be ascribed largely to that fact. At Chicago full creams are quiet at about the figures of a week ago, while skims are a shade higher. The demand is largely

local and southern, and the latter take a good deal of the skims. Quetations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per 1b., 9@91c:full cream flats, 10c:flats slightly skimmed, 6@7c; common to fair skims 3@5c; low grades, 1@2c; Young Ameri ca, 111@111c. The New York market closed dull on Saturday, but with prices on some grades higher than a week ago. The Liverpool market has also advanced during the week. Quotations there are as follows:

State factory, full cream fancy State factory, fine, full cream. State factory, fine, full cream...
State factory, faulty, full cream.
State factory, l'ht's ms, prime to choice
State factory, skims, fair to good.
State factory, ordinary.
Ohio flats, prime te choice.
Ohio flats, ordinary to good.
Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice.
Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good...
The N. V. Delly Delly Control The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday

says of the market There is not much change in th complexion of the market to-day. The gilt-edge lots of stock are being taken off clean, and unexceptional quality under the tryer may be considered firm in value at 10c with some of the specials con ing a fraction more, white goods in par ticular showing the premium. With this explanation regarding extreme rates we do not feel justified in quoting above 10c as an established figure representing the average top. On other grades matters appear a little uncertain, but there is some pretty nice stock that on a quick, general market would pass as fine not now saleable above 9½c, and on all off goods the feeling is somewhat slack. In fact, it is simply a market of quality on which a few late July goods and all the August dates of perfect quality have sold well, while everything else seems to have been compelled to take the chances and found

rather poor chances at that." The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 50s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 1s. 6d.

from the figures reported one week ago. The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 55,207 boxes against 53,758 boxes the previous week, and 102,171 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Aug. 30 foot up 5,749,139 lbs., against 10,516,570 lbs. the previous week, and 4,957,553 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 6,194,585 lbs.

Secretary of the Treasury Folger died at his home in Geneva, N. Y., on the 4th inst., of disease aggravated by overwork.

The eastern markets keep very steady, and on some grades are beginning to show increased firmness. Holders of Michigan X have shown much more confidence in the future of the market, and are advancing their demands. Combing wools are also in increased demand, and as there are very few lots to be had holders are very firm. The sales of wool in Boston the past week foot up 2,707,212 lbs. of domestic and 168,500 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 2,-958,830 lbs. domestic and 204,400 lbs. foreign for the previous week, and 2,669,000 lbs. domestic and 305,500 lbs. foreign for \$300,000. ---

the corresponding week in 1883. The receipts of wool there the past week have been 15,016 bales domestic and 303 bales foreign; against 12,055 bales domestic and 1,846 bales foreign the previous week, and 10,828 bales domestic and 297 bales for eign for the corresponding week of last year. The sales of domestic washed fleeces in that market the past week included 65,-000 Ohio and above at 36c; 47,500 lbs Ohio XX and above at 351@36c; 58,000 lbs Ohio X at 33@35c; 6,000 lbs X at 301@31c; 77,000 lbs Michigan X at 30@311c; and 43,000 lbs No. 2 fleece at 23@31. The sales of combing and delaine wools comprised 1,800 lbs fine delaine at 34c; 25,000 fine unwashed delaine at 24c; 18,000 No. 1 combing at 264c; 36,000 lbs medium combing at 33@35c: 1.900 lbs washed combing at 32c; and 1.045 lbs unwashed combing at 21@22c. Included in the sales of foreign wools were 161,000 lbs. Australian at 34@344c. Of scoured wools we note sale of 25,000 lbs. coarse at 32½c. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of

the market:

"The market presents much the same catures as that of a week past though the steady firmness with which prices have een held has considerably curtailed the sales. Less long staple wools have been brought forward this year than heretofore which explains the drmness of holders views. The stocks in the country are well cleaned up and there is comparatively little in sight at Boston. It is senseless to talk of a boom in wool but there seems a fair likelihood of a somewhat increased business at current or slightly higher prices with the starting of the mills. Buyers find no difficulty in buying what they wish at current rates, though holders are not disposed to force sales. The sales are somewhat off this week, several of the larger houses reporting sales of too light a character to be noted.

The Philadelphia market is quoted firm, with an advance expected on desirable grades. Messrs. Coates Brothers say of that market in their circular:

"Stocks here are much reduced by th late large sales, and the feeling is now and the feeling is now quive firm except on dark and inferior wools. If the wool market could be considered by itself, it would be reported as in strong condition with a probability of a further advance, but each industry is so largely dependent on the general state of trade dependent on the general state of trade, and the prosperity of other branches of business, that the wool operator must consider whether the general outlook warrants any advance in values of all othe merchandise, and especially of woolen goods. Low grades of combing and fine delaines are most in request and are closely sold up. High bred Ohio is wanted but it is difficult to advance the price beyond present quotations. Colorado, New Mexican and Texas wools have been freely sold at quotations, the coarse grades being in better demand than the more greasy improved wools which must com-pete with the territorial descriptions."

The New York market, while not so active as that of Boston, shows the same general characteristics. The Economist

"The demand for the best classes of native fleece and pulled wool continues moderately active, and prices are very firm with a growing tendency toward harhere is a disposition on the part of strong aolders not to part with their wools present, hoping that ere the close of the year, prices will advance, as stocks be-come reduced. The truth is that all the leading mills producing fine goods are well employed and find no great difficulty in disposing of all goods which are well made and acceptable in style and colorings; while per contra all trashy goods made indifferently of poor stock be given away hardly at profit or loss and as consequence all low and medium low wools—like the cloths of the same sort—are dull and depressed.

Among the sales there were Ohio XX at 35c. Michigan X at 30c. New York State at 29c, quarter-blood combing at 31c, medium fleece at 30c, and unwashed fleece at 21c.

The London wool sales close on the 17th inst. Worsted wools have sold better than at the last series, and fine clothing has been in demand. Australian Merino has sold up to the prices of the last sale, and too high to allow importations into this country at present. Hence the stronger feeling among holders of fine wools, especially XX, which must result in an advance in values if the business does not get a further set back by the success of the free traders in the coming election.

Of Interest to Sheep Breeders.

Mrs. L. P. Clark, wife of the late noted breeder, has been induced to send to Michigan her best stock ram, Luck, (L. P. Clark 192), for the use of Michigan breeders. He is at the farm of Mr. Ad. Taylor, of Romeo, where he will remain until November 1st. Mr. Clark regarded this ram as the finest sheep he ever bred, and all agree that he is a good one. His breeding is as follows: Sire, Moses (495), Moses by General (210); dam L. P. Clark 37, she by Kilpatrick (71); dam, L. P. Clark 31, was head of his Wrinkley Family, sired by Little Wrinkley (48), dam (Big Neck) was sired by Saxton's Thousand Dollar Ram; g. dam bred by Victor Wright. General (210) was sired by Patrick Henry (183), dam L. P. Clark No. 1, or Old Favorite: she was by Hammond's Green Mountain. Her dam was by Hammond's Sweepstakes, her grand dam by Victor Wright's Black Top; her great grand dam was purchased of N. A. Saxton.

Luck's dam was L. P. Clark 5, or Wooly Head, sired by Vigor (209), dam L. P. Clark 1, (see above). Vigor was by Chinkhead (181), dam by Sweepstakes (32), 2nd dam bred by N. A. Saxton.

A Kansas paper says that new corn will be on the market in a few days, and the prospects are that plenty of it can be contracted for at 20 to 25 cents.

Death of a Veteran Breeder.

The death of Abram Renick, of Kentucky, the veteran breeder of Shorthorn cattle, breaks another link that connects the past with the present. As long as 1836 his name appears as the owner of Shorthorns. He tried two or three families, but finally determined to give his whole attention to developing his famous Rose of Sharon family. He laid the foundation of this family in 1846, by the purchase of the cow Thames by Shakespeare, and her heifer calf Red Rose, by Prince Charles 2d. Under his care the Renick Roses of Sharon achieved not only a national but world wide celebrity, and English breeders competed with Americans for them. He was 83 years old at the time of his death. August 28th. He left an estate valued

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past

week savs: "The weather has been stormy with some slight frosts during nights which have been cold. Rains would greatly benefit the stand. In English wheat values have lost their hardening tendency and the crop proving to be of unusua weight, makes the present values unequal. sales of English wheat last week amount o 62,574 quarters at 34s 3d per quarter against 54,148 quarters at 4188d per quarter or the corresponding week last year. In the market for foreign wheat trade has lost its steadiness and values are nominal and in buyers favor. Heavy shipments from the United States show Americans to be free sellers at current rates. Imports of flour are double those for the same period last year. Off coast trade is in buyers' favor. During the week 19 car goes arrived, 6 were sold, 8 were with drawn, 10 remained and 18 are due. For eign flour is dull and weak in the country at former rates. Maize is quiet. Round corn favors buyers. Barley is quiet. The recent advance has been mostly lost.

BARLEY is beginning to move in Chicago, but so far no sales are reported here. Some samples have been shown, and offers of \$1.25@1.30 per cental made, but we did not learn of any sales. In Chicago sales of No.2 have been made at 66@68c per bu. for spot, and 48@65c for No. 3. Samples of good bright lots from Nebraska and Iowa were in request and firm.

Stock Notes.

LATE advices from Australia state that 16, 000,000 sheep have died there the past year, owing to the drouth, and that the clip will be 100,000,000lbs. short.

THE draft stailion recently brought into this State by Mr. James Moore, of Milford, was, by an error, reported as a Clydesdale. He is an imported Percheron and named Napier. He was imported by the Powell Bros., of Springboro, Pa.

MESSRS. TURNER & HUDSON, of Lansing, recently shipped to C. S. Jobes, of Kosciusko, Mississippi, four fine Berkshire pigs, bred from mported stock, and a young imported sow, 'Springdale Sally," of same breed. The lot is said to have been as fine a one as ever left the

MR. WM. GRAHAM, of Rochester, Oakland County, reports the sale to John Allen, Jr., of Birmingham, Mich., of the Shorthorn cow Avon Beauty, by Captain Derby 43023; dam 2d. Queen of Maple Banks, by 2d Duke of Hillsdale 9863, and her heifer calf sired by Victoria's Duke 47205. This calf at five months weighed 500 pounds.

On account of the prevalence of pleuropneumonia among the Jerseys of that State, the Illinois Board of Agriculture has decided dening rates. Some classes of the choicest grades are in reality a little firmer, and Fair grounds. The disease has appeared in other herds besides the one in which it was first discovered.

THE fact is kept very quiet, but there is no doubt but that hog cholera is causing heavy losses in Illinois and Iowa. The Chicago Tribune says in a recent issue:

"Cholera hogs in considerable numbers ontinue to arrive at the Stock Yards. They continue to arrive at the Stock Yards. They are bought by conscienceless rascals and slaughtered for city consumption. If these slaughtered for city consumption. At one diseased animals do not find their way on to the blocks of the retail butchers it is because of the vigilance of the Health-Of

A western sheepman, and one having con siderable experience, opposes the use of any rams but Merinos, unless for pastured sheep and such as are sure of winter feed in liberal quantities. He says the mutton breeds unde herd will run to scallawags very fast and lose their best qualities. He endorses the statement that the place of the Merino is on the ranch, and the place of the mutton sheep is on the farm. His head is level on the sheer

MR. WM. GRAHAM, of Rochester, sends the following report of the weights of some of his Shorthorn calves. They are suggestive to those who are raising scrub cattle: Daisy Dean of Avon, sire Oxford Prince 36418, at seven months weighed 720 pounds. Bell's Prince, dam Bell Flower 4th, sire Oxford Prince 36418, at three months and eight days, weighed 420 pounds. Avon Prince, dam, Mignonette, sire Oxford Prince 36418, at eight nonths, weighed 780 pounds. Who can say Shorthorns will not grow well in a dry season A. J. McMillan & Co., ef Mendon, this

State, have sold to A. W. Haydon, of Decatur, Mich., the imported Percheron stallion Chere, No. 855 of the French Stud Book, and No. 791 of the American. He was imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page County, Ill, and was winner of the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878, Belgium, England and France being well represented in the competition. Individually Chere is one of the finest horses of this breed that has ever been imported. are pleased to know he will remain in Michi-THE great closing out sale of the Flat Creek Herd of Shorthorns, will likely prove an epoch

in the history of this breed of cattle. The two

elder Hamiltons were well known Shorthorn

breeders thirty years ago, and for twenty

years past have been using the best and purest of Bates sires upon their herd. But the finan cial panic and crash of 1877-8 offered them an opportunity which they eagerly embraced to btain some of the highest bred and purest Bates cattle, and since that time they have, with little regard to cost, continued to add to their herd of this class of cattle, breeding meanwhile to the purest and best Bates bulls, which they could either breed or buy, and constantly declining the most tempting offers for their pure Bates females until they now have a very large herd, which have very few equals in the world. But finally the death of the eld-

pelled the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$800 per head for more than 100 head, made in June for A. L. Hamilton's portion of this herd, shows the high estimate placed upon these cattle by the public, and when we realize that there are a larger number of pure Bates cattle yet to be sold, the general high character and extra individual merit of the entire herd and the superior excellence of the remaining bulls justifies high anticipations. The sales take place Sept. 24, 25 and 26, at Flat Creek, and as it is an administrator's sale, they must all be closed out without reserve.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Many women have voted this year at the

L. H. Cogswell, of Green Oak, has harvested 100 acres of beans this year.

Five carloads of pearlash were shipped from Flint to Portland, Me., last week. A kindergarten department is to be adde

The Lapeer Democrat says much smutty wheat is being brought to that market.

It is said that Mr. Peck, residing near Blissfield, has lost three children by bleeding at the The pickle factory at Saugatuck has paid out from \$150 to \$200 weekly for cu

this season. A man eighty-three years of age was recently narried at Saginaw to a woman of seventy

three years. Birmingham Eccentric: John Crawford brought in a tomato which weighed two lbs. six ounces.

Rich township, Lapeer County, reports pea vine that bore 300 pods, which had 50 peas in them.

Clark Esmond's wife, of East Tawas, died last week, from an overdose of morphin-taken to allay pain.

Lawless young sinners of both sexes enter private yards in Ionia and carry away armfuls of potted plants and flowers.

Between August 18th and 31st, Mr. John Blair, living near Birmingham, lost their fam-ily of four children from diphtheria. There was a destructive fire at Port Austin. on the 5th, which cremated several sto is believed to have been the work of an incer

Kalamazoo Gazette; A machine run by Youngs & Middleton threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat in one day recently, and was set five

A. H. Barnhart, of Marion township, Liv ingston County, boasts an average yield of forty-six bushels of wheat per acre from thir-

The Owosso Press is respectfully conceded the cake for the tallest corn story. The latest up to date is from Caledonia township and 14 feet long. Berlamont Station, near Kalamazoo, been nearly wiped out by a succession of fires, the last one being last week, and destroying two stores and a dwelling.

Doctor Abbie Beason, of Hudson, has receive ed an appointment as medical missionary at Sevaton, China, from the Baptist Missionary Society. She is to stay ten years.

There is talk of establishing meetings on the Chautauqua plan at Devil's Lake. Mr. Beardsall will donate the land for the build-logs and take a portion of the stock. At Allegan on the 5th, five men at work on the second floor of a building were precipitat-ed to the first floor by the joist, slipping off, and Rush Smith was ratally injured.

R. R. Hall, a well known farmer living near Tecumseh, stepped on a rusty nail about three months ago, which penetrated his foot. Blood poisoning set in and he died on the 3d.

The Oceana County Herticultural Society do not see the "fun" of "cooning," which they call thieving when their choice fruits and melons are wantonly stolen and destroyed. Flint Globe: The managers of the skating ink here convert it into a room suitable for political purposes by laying down a heavy pa-per floor and removing it when the rink is pened for skating.

The Tecumseh Herald, noting the fact that a Sunday school picnic was thoroughly drenched by a shower, says that mild form of dissipation always starts up rain. What's the use of having dry times when a remedy so cheap is at At St. Charles on the 5th, the wife of a cigar-

maker named Searitter, shot herself through the head, dying instantly. Reason, a quarrel with her husband, after which she left him, Tecumseh News: A little son of John Wilcox ran across the road in front of a horse at

the Ridgeway camp meeting, and the horse, being frightened, jumped, striking the lad and inflicting a blow in the stomach from which he died within 15 minutes. Adrian has found mineral water within her nits, and the editor of the Times says that if a fearfully bad smell is evidence of medicina

operties, the water is first-class. The flor something over 52 gallons in less than inute and a half, and the editor says "some thing must be done " at once. Thomas Rabbitt, a wealthy resident of Dex Thomas Kabbitt. a weatthy resident of Dex-ter township, Washtenaw County, was assault-ed in his house last week by two masked men who demanded his money or his life. A battle ensued, in which Mr. R., who is large and powerful, knocked his assailants down. They first their revolvers at him, three balls taking

General.

effect, but none inflicting fatal wounds.

Losses by fire in August were \$10,500,000. Canada is urging a complete quarantine against American cattle.

Fire at Marathon, N. Y., burned three usiness blocks on the 5th. Loss, \$20,000. A vessel, name unknown, was wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., last week, and all hands

The Mazeppa mill company, at Red Wing, Minn., assigned on the 5th. Liabilities \$140,

Nilsson has engaged to sing in England and America for Col. Mapleson for \$2,400 per Ten persons escaped from the jail at South Bend, Ind., on the 4th, by sawing off the bars

of a ventilating register. The wholesale millinery store of W. S. Plummer, at Toledo, was entered last weel and \$4,000 worth of plumes stolen.

A Montreal firm will make 300 blow

pairs of trousers, and 300 flannel shirts to go to Egypt with the Canadian contingent. The International Electric exposition Philadelphia is attracting large crowds, and is remarkably interesting and instructive. A birch bark canoe, to hold six men and their baggage, has been procured at Winnipeg, for the use of General Wolsely in his trip up the

The wife and daughter of John Bartlett, of Fillmore, Ill., have become insane from poi-soning through eating part of a box of sar-dines

An attempt was made to assassinate Sitting Bull as he was leaving the opera house at St. Paul, Minn., last week. He is now constantly

Sixteen persons have died near Ashland, Pa., during the past two weeks, and twenty-four are ill of a disease caused by drinking impure water. Spontaneous combustion of chemicals in

photograph gallery at Wheeling, W. Va., set fire to the building and the entire block was ourned. Loss, \$100,000. Columbus, Miss., gives a \$90,000 bonu in bonds and property to the Mississippi female industrial college, and the institution will be located at Columbus.

Mrs. Frank Leslle is reported as contemplating the purchase of Judge Tourgee's magazine, The Continent. She will make it pay, if she takes hold of it, which is more than its present proprietor has been able to

est member of this family and firm, and the feeble health of Mr. A. L. Hamilton, has com-

cation, on the 4th. It is supposed to be a an of suicide to avoid punishment for irregulaties at the bank.

The mines of the Ohio Central coal con The mines of the Onio Central coal companiave been ordered closed, owing to the settled condition of trade, and the differ of securing contracts for coal at the presented of mining except at a loss.

The grand stand at the grand army The grand stand at the grand army remine at Fremont, Neb., gave way on the suprecipitating 3,000 persons to the ground Two women were so badly hurt that they will probably die and 30 were injured, unusual weight on the grand stand led to a

Foreign.

Ireland has forbidden the importation rags from France and Italy. Sixty-four persons, accused of conspir against the Czar, have been arrested Warsaw.

Almiral Courbet has drawn off his to for repairs, necessary after the engages at Kelung and Foo Choo.

The cholera is spreading in Italy, and a increased by the ignorance of the people, who fear physicians and refuse to go to hospital The emigrant ship Lastingham from London to Wellington. New Zealand, we wrecked in Cook's Strait, and all on observed except fourteen of the crew were drown.

The German emperor fainted while in is saddle reviewing troops at Pottedam, in week. Owing to his advanced age grapprehensions of the result are entertained Crops in the interior of India are almost

complete failure, owing to drought, and the listress is great. Many women have the themselves because unable to provide fool failure. Weariness overcome by Hood's Sarsaparil

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eneral Agent and Manager Distributing Station 316 East Main St., Kalamazo, Mich.

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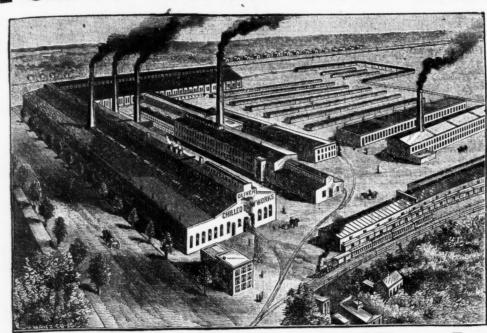
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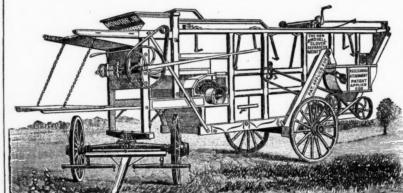
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A. T. SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thorough-bred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont and Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

A W. MARING, Burr Oak Grove Farm, Mendon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. WARNER, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed er of Vermont and Michigan regisiered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Immond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence THAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich. breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock registered in ermont and Michigan Registers. Size, form and ensity of fleece specialities. May-13-1y

ONNER & FELLOWS, Metamora, La-peer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered derino sheep. Stock for sale. my13-1y OUCH C. DORR. Grass Lake P. O., residence Sharon, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Mich. and Vermont registered Merino sheep, Jersey cattle, pure-bred Poland Chiaa and Essex swine; also Plymouth Rock chicks. Stock for sale. ap15-ly

B. & H. L. SEARS, Ann Arbor, Wash-tenaw County, breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 131-17

A. DALEY, Pine Creek, Calhoun Co., breed er of thoroughbred Merino Sheep; registered in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

B. WELCH, Paw Paw Valley Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The foundation of this flock was laid by purchases from G. F. Martin, Rush, N. Y. Also breeder of Poland Chinas. P. O. address, Paw Paw E. & C. E. KELLOGG, Oceola Center, Living-ter aton Connty, Mich., breeders of and dealers in American Merinos. Stock for sale; correspond ence solicited.

J. & E. W. HARDY, Occola Center, Liv., ingston Co., breeders of Registered Merino seep, tracing to best Verment flocks. Stock for correspondence solicited.

I J. FOSTER, Cheisea, Washtenaw Co., breed er of Michigan and Vermont registered Me rino sheep. Stock for sale. J. STANTON, St. Louis, Mich., dealer in Band breeder of Registered pure bred Berkshire Swine of noted strains. Imported Scotch Collie Dogs, PlymouthRock fowls and their eggs for sale

F. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wame, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Im-proved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont focks. Also regis-tered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence solisitate.

FRED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited. GEORGE ASHLEY, Belding, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

G. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep and pure Poland China Swine. All stock registered and recorded. Stock for sale. A& H. C. WRIGHT, South Grand Blanc

G I. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Duroc Jersey Red swine, registered Atwood Merino sheep and Black-breasted Red game fowls. HOUGH BROS., Imlay City, Lapeer Co., and high grade Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

J. E. GILMORE, Grand Blanc, breeder and

AMES McGREGOR & SON, Metamora Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis ered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-

JAMES W. NEWBURY, Hanover Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Mic tered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. JAMES M. KRESS, residence Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Lenawee County.

S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough-bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

JOHN CHILSON, Hanover, Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. api-ly

JOHN M. HORNING, Norvell, Jackson Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Young stock for salo; correspondence and inspection in mrs. 1

JOHN SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of registered Merine

Farm, Ionia, breeder of registered Merinc neep, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine tock for sale.

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine

eep and Poland China swine. Write for prices

M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash tensw Co., breeder of registered Merin sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Len awee County.

VV Thornville, Lapeer County, breeder of reg tered Merino Sheep, Berkshire Swine and Ply outh Rock chicks. my13-1

M. RADFORD, Marshall, breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock recorded in Michigame. Register. Size, form and density of fleece specialities. May-18 17

E. KENNEDY, Somerset, breeders a dealer in Vermont and Michigan Registered no Sheep. Stock for sale.

W H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co. breeder of Vermont and Michigan Register ed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. 89-1;

VAN GIESON BROS., breeders of register ed American Merino Sheep. Residence, Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co; P O address, Clin-ton, Lenawee County.

Shropshire Downs.

D HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and importer of Shropshire Sheep. Imported and

GEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shropshir.

Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shropshir sheep and recorded Shorthorn cattle. Stock fo sale. Correspondence solicited, au26-1y

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

E J. HARGRAVE, Oaklawn Farm, Bay City breeder of pure Berkshires. Correspon lence solicited. 89-4

PRANK SPAULDING, Charlotte, Michigan.
Preeder of Improved Berkshires. All Berkshire swine recorded. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. B. COLE, Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. o168m

Poland-Chinas.

A C. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine, from stock bred by S. H. Todd, Barnes Bros., and A. J. Murphy. All seconded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice young

H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Lawn Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China swine and Southdown sheep. Correspondence selicited.

F you want pure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merinos

eep write to me or see my stock before your rchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester ashtenaw Co., Mich.

Chester Whites.

A MOSS. CRAPSER, "River Grove" stock farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of best strains. Stock for sale.

A. SEARING, Proprietor of the Walnut, Grove Stock Farm, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and Shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White hogs, Stock for sale not akin, Also Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co.
breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White
Swine. Choice stock for sale.

Cheshires.

Genesee Co., breeders and shippers of pure d Essex swine. Stock for sale in pairs not

W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Stock Farm, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2667, Macomb and imported Clydesdale Glenice 2137, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Meringep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale trespondence solicited.

ILLSIDE STOCK FARM, Watervliet, Barrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of ercheron Horses, with imported Trojan No. 1908 832) at th head of the sund.

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting

A LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay, Coach and Roadster horses. Imported Dalesman

WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Percha-ron Horses. The well known Duke of Percha-ill at head of stud. Young stock for sale at all mes at moderate prices Write for what you want

J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of the oughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some on the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere W. PARSELL, Flushing, Genesee Co., importer and breeder of Clydesdale draw horses, with five stallions in the stud, including imp. Lord of the Tower (2072), Solway Knight (3207) and Clinker (1700). Stock for sale.

PORTLAND BREEDING STABLES—L.P.
Ferguson, Proprietor. Stallions Young Chief,
Lofty, Portland Charley, George Wellington
(Clydesdale) and Toronto Chief (Clydesdale).
Address L. P. Ferguson, Portland, Ionia County J E. BOGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed er of thoroughbred Vermont registered Meri no sheep. Stock for sale. mril-1 S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakian
J. Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from
the best flocks in Vermont, Also high grades
Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices. DARKHURST & MOTT, River Bend Stock

DOGS.-Collies.

CHARLES INMAN, Averill, Midland Co., before the forming three Bootch Collies. Shepherd pups from the best of stock for \$3. Correspondence solicited. mri8.12

"SCOTCH COLLIES."

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding the rom the best and purest imported stock, and have ately made several additions to my kennel of college of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address mr6tf. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.



LEVI ARNOLD.

Riverside Stock Farm, PLAINWELL, MICH.

Pare-bred Recorded Poland China **Swine** Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. C. C. H. R.,;

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merine sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited and Registered Merino Sheep Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faulties in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of Fall of 1883 and Spring of 1884, sired by eight stock boars of the choicest breeding and highest individual merit, including Black Tom No. 2269, Black Hopeful 3279, Reckless No 4215, Darkness No 3597, Countering 3895, and three grand verying boars. B. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Me
orino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home"
Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at
all times. Hopeful 3279, Reckless No 4215, Darkness No 3537, Countersign 3265, and three grand yearling boars, Black Donald No. 4679, Welcome No. 6265, and Index Jr. No. 5433. Can supply stock in pairs, tries, herds and car loads. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Show stock for fall fairs now on sale, all ages. This herd has no superior for elegant style, symmetrical forms and combined color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish. W. C. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich.d25-19

color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish.

A choice lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C. H. R. Bulls for sale cheap. R'ch in the blood of Alphea, Rioter 2d, and other noted strains. For prices and particulars address as above. All corres pondence promptly answered.

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- IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF -Percheron Horses, Shorthorn and Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs

and Shropshire Sheep jy17-6m CARLOCK'S imported and Michigan bred
Shropshire sheep, the popular mutton and
wool breed. Only flock in Livingston County
eldest in Central Michigan, imported Roderica
Dhu at head. Early orders secure first choice.
Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich. YOUNGSTOCKFORSAL A. J. MURPHY. Breeder of Pure-bred Reco

POLAND CHINA SWINE PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. My herd is dark in color and bred from the most oted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs sired by arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful, Murphy's W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reasonable. Special rates by express.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Correspondence promptly answered. **Greenwood Stock Farm** EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County,
I breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported
ock. The mutton sneep of the world.

myi-84 A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. My herd numbers about 200 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. Gecord. Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich **POLAND CHINAS**

PINE GROVE HERD. PINE GROVE HERD.

Porter, Cass Co., contains over 100 head of Purebred Poland China swine; blood of the Butlers, Corwins, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all.recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address (GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, au12-19 CONSTANTINE, St. Jo. Co., Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich.
Addison is on the new Michigan & Ohio Railroad. Residence connected with State Telephone

A. LIMBECK, Oak Plains Stock Farm, Downies, Mich., breeder and shipper of pure Posel and China swine. This herd of breeding stock is selected personally in Ohio from prize winners; stock recorded in Ohio record; breeding stock for sale, not akin. Shorthorns For Sale.

Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milk-ng strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be old very reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL

Tecumseh, Mich. A SPLENDID HOLSTEIN BULL For Sale. Lehman No. 1377 H. H. B.; calved March 11th, 1882. Sire, imported Lenox No. 407; dam imported Falkea No. 301. One of the finest bulls in the State. Also three thoroughbred Holstein bull calves for sale.

4. P. CODDINGTON, Tecnmseh, Mich.

CHESHIRE SWINE A New Breed in Most of the States. Send for Price List and Illustrated circular.

27-tf W. G. SMITH & CO., Mansfield, Ohio. FOR SALE

Iron grey stallion, seven years old, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1.050 lbs; sired by Louis Napoleon. Is a green horse, but shows good action; has sired some first-class colts. Address 119- M. L. WRIGHT, Owosso, Mich. W. TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Co., breeder and shipper of Improved Cheshre Swinc—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence janis-set Dutch Friesians (Holsteins) For Sale. I will sell two or three choice imported heifers two years old, soon due to calve. Cattle at La-peer. Address I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr., mr25-tf Lapeer or Port Huron, Mich.

Fifty thoroughbred Poland Chinas; forty Me-rino rams and four Shorthorn bulls for sale cheap Address SEWARD CHAFEE, 82-13t BYRON, Shiawassee Co., Mich.

FOR SALE.



TO-MORROW.

4 You'll come to morrow then;" light words lightly said. Gayly she waved her little hand, gayly he bare

Von'll come to-morrow then," and the man his errand went, With a tender prayer on heart and lip, yet on his work intent

The woman a moment lingered; " would be turn for a parting look? Then with half a sm'le and half a sigh, her house

hold burthen took. " You'll come to-morrow then," and when the

Pale lips in the crowded city, of the "railway accident," spoke; A strong man in a stranger's home, in death's

dread quiet lay, And a woman sobbed a full heart out in a cottag a mile away.

So lightly our thoughts leap onward, so lightly we hope and plan,
While Fate waits grimly by and smiles, to watch

Discounting the dim strange future while his blind eyes cannot see, What a single flying hour brings; where the next

step may be And love floats laughing onward, and at his glides sorrow,

While men and women between them walk, an say, "We'll meet to-morrow -All the Year Round

TEK UNKNOWN CONTRIBUTOR.

You sign your verses simply S. (A wavy blotted curve or two): The lines, alas! I must confess, Are shaky, straggling, pointless too. But when for tolerance you sue, Your pleading, though not wise nor witty, Tells me that you are sweet and true, That you are very young and pretty.

Your poems cause me sad distress, For "breeze" and "trees" go rustling thr A dreary shythmic wilderness. Where eyes are always " orbs of blue."

I smile a pitying smile or two, I fear me, love will grow from pity,; I'd swear it, if I surely knew That you are very young and pretty. But from the creamy daintiness

That mirrors your cheeka' charming hue, A perfume breathes like a caress Soft wafted unto me from you. I dream of thee, alas! no clew Does dreaming give-I'll search the city; It must be, though your hose are blue, That you are very young and pretty.

5 weet maid, whose unknown loveliness Has won from me this simple ditty. I hope that you deserve my guess, That you are very young and pretty.

L'ENVOI

PARTING.

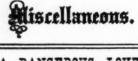
You saw me safely up the hill. (The day was almost spent,)
And there you told me you must go, We parted, and you went

But I stood still and watched the woods Glow with the setting sun, And gazed upon the little path That you were winding down.

And there the spire amongst the trees. Still in the sunlight gleamed. But I turned down the other side And oh, how dark it seemed

In dreams, how many times since then I've parted from you so? My heart dwells on the hilltop yet, And gazes down below.

-Temple Bar



A DANGEROUS LOVE. SCENE I.

A winter day; a cold sky full of srow dancing down in joyless vivacity, to cover, with negligent charity, the ugly little town and hide its curious air of incompletion. The walls of adobe and stone, the incon. gruities of design, the irregular, uneven streets full of rock in the rough, together with hill setting of numerous abandoned prospect holes and rudimentary tunnels. gave a whimsical suggestion that Titans had left unfinished a town they had been

cutting out from the earth's raw material.

This was the outside aspect as seen through a pair of tall windows, with curtains stretched back to gather every ray of light from the dim, dull sky. That light, scant as it was, brought out the homelike cheer within. The warm red of carpet and casual fittings comforted the eye. At the windows broad shelves full of plants gave the sole suggestion of luxury, barring the aromatic brilliance of a fragrant cedar fire. A room of whose possibilities the most had been made, full of the personality of its tenants-a room where a man was very apt to get a sense of repose and ministration—chief require ments of the masculine nature.

Edward Lamb found its effects like that leaning at ease in a homely big chair that bouse, of fitting the human frame. A large, fair man, slightly inclining to stout ness, he was of that type of Irish beauty that involves wholesome, clear skin, flush ed with delicate rosiness, abundant blonde hair and deep blue eyes, with more sleepy tenderness than was strictly essential be hind their long, thick lashes.

"I'm very fearful I'm in for another fortnight," he said; "not much chance of the roads opening while this sort of thing

Miss Soulsby left the window and cam back to her low seat on the hearth, laugh ing. The impatience of his words was so completely at variance with the delibera tion and contentment of his tone.

"Possess your soul in patience," sl said. "It is only a question of days for you, and then-" She made an expressive little gesture of farewell and departure. "And you?-are you coming east som

"Oh, yes." she answered, with a co tain blithe skepticism, "when we sell mine!"

Mr. Lamb smiled at her satirical touch upon the sanguine creed of the camp. "Ledyard was wondering what could keer me here," he said, inconsequently; "a Bohemian born, for whom the noise and hur ry of cities is as the breath of life.

"Well," she said, a little sharply, "what has kept you?"

And yet he knew that she was perfectly aware what had kept him. Idlers both, they could hardly have counted the long, companionable afterneons they had spent together that winter. The little town was agog with the Irishman's infatuation. It would have needed more than their joint asseveration to have convinced the gossips that between these two no love-making had been.

"Yes, I ought to have gone last week, he said, ignoring her audacity, "when Ledyard went."

"Why did you not go?" she persisted. The household cat had leaped upon her lap-a vicious big beast, whose claws had a wicked way of unsheathing themselves upon fondling fingers. Mr. Lamb found himself dwelling on the fact that he had never seen Dick so requite Miss Soulsby's careless endearments. The lazy creature laid himself luxuriously across her knees like a great, gray muff, as the girl nestled her hands on his warm fur-delicate hands those, always cold; not clammy, but cold with a firm and reticent force of their own.

Some day-who knows?-it may be made a penal offense—their exercise of this capacity some women have for indireet challenge; this tacit wooing that perhaps overweighs a man's prerogative of outspeaking.

Edward Lamb was a phlegmatic man enough ordinarily, and little given to impulses; but just now he would have bartered his soul's salvation for the right to displace Dick's parded fur with his own handsome fair head, to feel that caressing touch press down his throbbing eyelids. To his dying day he would not forget the picture that instant photographed on the retina of his heart. For him, hereafter, no wonder of art nor revelation of living beauty could dispel the memory of the graceful, girlish shape whose quietude told of repression, not inertia; the air of absolute self-confidence and cool, impar tial self disdain; the bright face, with that mocking phase of mingled wooing and warning; the grave, childish wistfulness on that rounded brow; the sweet lips just now curved in scorn; the intent, amber

Mr. Lamb averted his gaze and took up a novel from a couch in the inglenook By the malignity of that perverse fate who misregulates to inopportunity these crucial moments, it was a novel treating of the domestic adventures of a young journalist and the pathetic small economies of his wife. Both had read the tale inevitably their comments must partake of sentimental coloring.

"Is it the manlier way," said Mr. Lamb with a fine air of unconcern and indiffer ence, "to offer a woman such a life as that?-or would one better protect her from self-sacrifice by keeping silence?"

That man is most fatuous who fancies that a woman would not make instant personal application of such a speech. Ar exasperating smile of discernment bent Miss Soulsby's lin.

"Men have the prerogative of commit ting any madness," she said; "with woman rests the veto power of self-protec tion against such insanity."

"Are you so worldly?" "I may well be," said the girl, bitterly 'I have known privation all my life long

-that teaches the true value of this vorld's goods." Involuntarily his gaze fell straight up

on her garb-soft, rich gray, its outlines defined here and there by broad bands of gay Roman stripe in some velvety looking woolen fabric.

I cannot conceive your having known the need of money," he said; "few women are dressed like that-" He stopped, becoming conscious how pointed was his speech. "Few are," she asserted, laughing

"happily for themselves and the peace of their households. I see, You like my frock-men are so short-sighted-blind hats! You like it, and why? Because it. is nicely proportioned, and it is true to its purpose. Do you see?" She held her drapery forward naively. "This is a frock for the house-not the sort of cos tume one would wear on the street. Har, nony, adaptability, that is it, not ele gance. The whole thing cost me-three dollars." "What!"

"It is quite true. I paid that for the gray flannel. The bright stripe was the best portion of a worn-out shawl, and I had the buttons," with an air of triumphant conclusion. Mr. Lamb found something very brav

and very pathetic in the simplicity and detail of this confession. This endurance of vanity's mortification appeared heroic as contrasted with the lavish expenditure of other women far less lovely and worthy. But, then, men usually are willing to concede great virtue to the practicality that achieves sightly results. If Miss Soulsby' attire had been unbecoming, or if Miss Soulsby's self had been less pleasant to had the knack, like all the chairs at this the eye, no doubt her exposition of ways and means might have seemed sordid and revolting in the extreme. Also, some allowance must be made for the attitude of delightful intimacy implied in confidences on a topic so nearly personal as this of toilet matters. Altogether, many things go to modify the triviality in value of discussions-between woman and man-on

uerile themes. "I thank you, 'said Edward Lamb, al

ost reverently. "But this is all in the very worst pos sible taste," said Miss Soulsby, briskly; sooth to say, I am in a huge fit of disust-thanks, no doubt, to the weather. All this might look far more endurable by a warmer light," with a disdainful gesture, comprehending the whole room, with its cheery, make-shift decorations. "Do you know," she went on, while the man sat speechless before her daring-or her innocence, as might be-"I have lately discovered in my nature a vein of strong sensuousness, much to my surprise for I had fancied myself rather an ascetic person. But no! I delight in pleasant sounds, I feast on beauteous sights, I rev el in agreeable odors. Can anything thrill the soul like delicious scents?-the touch of grateful texture charms me!"

She put the gray cat suddenly down upon the red brick hearth, as if with it Madelon Soulsby looked at him intently. she decisively set aside poverty, economy and all sordid and distasteful things. Leaning forward she stretched her curv ing hands towards the leaping flame.

"I could never be completely happy while cold," she said, "nor utterly miser able with my body clad in warmth. Oh I do understand how people can sell love and liberty-yes, and honor-for luxury!

Where was the reserved and maidenly companion of a moment since, with her chaste cameo face and unresponding fingers? This was a young Lamia, full of all sensuous longing, open and unconcealed. Edward Lamb sprang to his feet, and whirling toward the fire, tore from his bosom a letter he had hidden there. All day it had burned there in his breast full of its own admonition.

"I would have put it in her hand," h told himself between the muffled plunges of his heart, "but now there is no need. Her own speech has taught me what she feels." He dropped the letter between the cedar logs, with a very storm of passions and temptations warring with him. And yet-so speedily, so silently, are made the decisions that determine human destinies!-before the curled and crackling ash flew upward, black and writhing. a strange revulsion of feeling swept over him, and he loathed himself for the sin he would have done.

He turned reluctant eyes on Madelon Soulsby, afraid and ashamed; and behold, she sat unconscious and composed as some young saint, her grave brow serious and calm, her delicate hands folded, almost as if for prayer. . Had Mr. Lamb come very near making a mistake?

Does a man live who can battle with temptation and overcome it, and then abandon the field without further dalliance with evil? Is it that we like to parade our power and make show of our strength?

"What a little creature you are!" said Edward Lamb. "How tall, definitely! Stand up and let me see.'

He put out his hand as if to raise her from the chair, but drew back short of her finger-tips. For his life he dared not now presume by so much as that slight touch. She stood up as simply as a child. "What was it that Orlando said about

his lady's stature?" "' Just as high as my heart' "-she barely breathed the words, yet with exquisite tenderness, inclining her head with a movement unspeakably sweet and shy, until her cheek bent just above his throbbing heart, yet quite apart from

But before her hair was stirred by the sigh from his drooping lips she sprang back like a creature at bay, her brow knit in a frown, her eyes blazing indignation and reproach.

"How dare you!" she cried. "What pitiful pretext! How ingenious! How full of courage!" "Come in!" Miss Soulsby's sweet voice

followed a knock at the door. Mr. Lamb's associate came into the

"Ledyard telegraphs that the line is ppen now and a party is starting out. You have not a moment to spare. No one knows how long we may be shut in here, once the spring thaw sets in."

And so, before the curious scrutiny of this observer, they closed the day and bade each other but a formal adieu.

SCENE II.

Mr. Edward Lamb brought to its close letter, sitting in the reading-room of a hotel in the city at the western seagate Sundry influences had delayed its comple tion; he had but just come to the end of his transcontinental trip; a certain sense enough to intoxicate him, heart and brain: he could not put out of his mind his sensation, when, crossing the bay from the train, he first caught sight of the city looming ahead like some mighty monster in bronze. And an acquaintance he had made had restrained him for a time.

He was but just putting pen to paper when he was greeted by a fellow journalist, who presently introduced Mr. Lamb to a man sitting near-a man whose name stands historic in the records of the State whose position and great wealth might have commanded the younger man's attention. Beyond these, his interest had been won by the mellow wisdom and gentle shrewdness of this quiet, kindly potentate who, as per the Pacific journa list's dictum, "owned half a county."

Even now, despite the vital interest of the lines he was writing, Mr. Lamb found his mind and his eyes straying towards his neighbor. The fine, small head, vener able with its scant white hair and flowing gray beard, was in relief against the wall, that threw up all its whelesome freshness and calm benevolence. Mr. Lamb found sort of fascination in this contemplation, and divided his attention pretty equally between the gentleman and the letter.

As he folded the sheet he lifted his eye towards the general staircase; coming down from the floor above was the woman

he was addressing. Self-possessed and easily poised, she ame towards him with the old free step and the old impenetrable challenge on brow and lip-a little warmer of tint, a little brighter of eye than when they parted. It was only when she had come very close to him that he noted the exseeding richness of her attire, worn with the same careless grace as the old time

"She does become fine raiment!" his thought exulted, "and yet she would not seem endimanchee in cloth of gold."

She paused beside his chair and looked straight into his kindling, deep blue eyes with her own unwavering gaze. "To think I meet you here!" he said;

' I was sending you a letter to El Paraiso -see! Take it-read it now! Incoherent as it is it will speak as my lips cannot." He put the paper into her reluctant "I would better not read it, I think,"

she said, gently; "let me explain first-" "Read!" he said, almost fiercely, and she read slowly down the page: It was a year since I had heard one word of you (the letter ran, with that abrupt beginning which signifies absolute absorption) when Ledyard, writing, mentioned casually that in passing through El Paraiso he had met you there. The next day I started west again. I am here,

mind-for what seemed a cruel and cowardly retreat when we parted out yonder—you remember the bleak and hopeless The fight I fought that afternoon has disabled me ever since; but also it has

strengthened me. Can you understand that? No; no woman can understand what it meant to have you there before my eyes, within reach of my arms, and to To know your sordid surroundings, to hear of your privations, to see you beating your wings against your prison bars, and to know that the pleasures and luxuries I would have heape upon you I must render in unwilling tri-bute to a woman I abhorred. You did not know—no one on this side knew— I had a wife. I married her in London when I was just of age. She was an honest woman-I would have divorced her else-but her coarse and vulgar nature made my life a hell. I gave up every thing to her and came over to New York she was nestled in luxury and you were in actual want! Now you understand the temptation I battled with out yonder. had a wild dream of carrying you away with me. How you would have reigned a little queen in the bright and careless set I knew! Just as that wonderful adaptability will make you now the most finished and gracious of grandes dames. I had a letter from her in my hand that I had a letter from her in his hand that day and burned it in your cedar fire when I though to do you that wrong. But the look on your face drove back my words, thank God! and I can offer you now a guildless from the words. guiltless future, for the woman who was ny wife is dead. I am following this etter to-morrow. Faithfully yours, EDWARD LAMB.

She had grown very pale. She looked ap with a gasp, one hand on her heart. Before Mr. Lamb could speak, could touch her, the gray-haired man he had been watching had come to her side. " What is it. Madelon?"

No voice of youth ever held half the enderness of that old man's tone. She made a brave attempt to smile in eassurance.

"It was foolish-I am a little nervous o-day, perhaps-and-Mr. Lamb has given me, in this letter, ill news of an old friend. I will go away and rest a little from the shock. But first let me in troduce- What, Mr. Lamb? Have you already met-my husband?"-San Francisco Argonaut.

How the Bedouins Conquer Thirst. In an article on "The Rescue of

Chinese Gordon," to be found in "Open Letters" of the September Century, General R. E. Colston, late of the Egypt ian General Staff, says: "In the 'Waterless Land,' water is the paramount question. If it be asked how a large body of Bedouins, like the ten thousand who nearly destroyed the British squares at ramai, manage to subsist, the reason is plain. In the first place, they do not need the enormous trains required for a European army. They are the most abstemious of men. Each man carries a skin of water and a small bag of grain procured by purchase or barter from caravans Their camels and goats move with them supplying them with milk and meat, and subsisting upon the scanty herbage and the foliage of the thorny mimosa, growing in secluded wadies. These people could live upon the increase of their flocks alone, which they exchange readily for other commodities; but being the exclusive guides and carriers for all the travel and commerce that cross their deserts, they realize yearly large amounts of money. As to water, they know every nook and hollow in the mountains, away from the trails, where a few barrels of water collect in some shaded ravine, and they can scatter, every man for himself, to fill their waterskins. On my first expedition, near the close of the three years' drought, I reached some wells on which I was depending, and found them entirely dry. It was several days to the next wells. But my Bedouin guides knew some natural reservoirs in the hills about six miles off. So they took the water camels at night-fall. and came back before daylight with the water-skins filled. An invading army would find it hard to obtain guides, and even if they did, they must keep together, and could not leave the line of march to look for water. Besides, the Bedouins, accustomed from infancy to regard water as most precious and rare, use it with wonderful economy. Neither man nor animals drink more than once in forty-eight hours. As to washing, they never indulge in such 'wasteful nonsense. When Bedouins came to my camp, water was always offered them. Their answer yould frequently be: 'No, thanks: I drank yesterday.' They know too well the importance of keeping up the habit of abstemiousness. Ne wonder they can subsist where invaders would quickly

How Long It Would Take.

The project for filling the Desert of Sahara with water is creating a great deal of discussion among foreign, especially French, journals. Naturally the question has arisen, how long it would take to fill the whole basin of Sahara, and some startling figures are given in connection therewith. Five thousand years, it is claimed, would be required to fill up that vast sea of sand were the water to flow through a passage 100 feet wide and 25 feet deep, with the velocity of four miles an hour. Under the same conditions it would take 4,000 years for the water of in happy reverie, and the young man venthe Mediterranean to fill the valley of the tured to remind him that there was a Jordan. With a channel 100 times greater capacity it would do the work in forty years. At the same rate it would take 400,000 years to fill the Caspian Sea to the level of the Mediterranean. Fortunately, it is only a portion of Sahara which can be made into a lake or inland sea, and doubtless there are middle-aged men today who will live to see this feat accomplished. - Demorest's Monthly.

"Oh, don't propose to me here!" exclaime young lady, whose loverwas about to pour out his avowal as they were riding by a cornfield. "The very corn has ears."

In many localities Hood's Sarsaparilla is i such general demand that it is the recognized family medicine. People write that "the whole neighborhood is taking it," etc. Particularly is this true of Lowell, Mass., where t is made, and where more of Hood's Sarsapa rilla is sold than of any other sarsaparilla o blood purifier. It is the great remedy for debility, scrofula, dyspepsia, biliousness, or any but I dare not go farther until I send in disease caused by impure state or low condiadvance my explanation-not an excuse,

DYING FOR ITS MASTER.

An old man and a young one met in an uptown museum the other day and found mutual interest in discussing a den of snakes. "If you would care to hear it," said the old man, who was old only in more than three quarters of his life was behind him, "If you would care to hear it will tell you a story about a snake, not one of these foreign reptiles, but a homebred rattlesnake, too common, I suppose to find a place here."

"Tell it," said the young man. "Snake stories are always interesting." And so it came about that fifteen minutes later the two sat at a table in a quiet corner of a quiet restaurant with a bottle of Tokay. for which the place is famous, between them. The old man lifted the wine glass between his thumb and finger, watched the exquisite light playing in the red depths of the glass, and thus began: "My name is Thomas Wilman, and live in Philadelphia, where my son Harry

is a prominent business man. Thirty-one years ago yesterday I married in Great Barringten, Mass., as pretty a girl as that village (famous for its pretty girls) ever sheltered. She had been well brought up, but had no fortune. I had \$1,500, which I had made by running a sawmill. We were young and had the world before us, and we concluded to go west. Going west in those days didn't mean, as it seems to now, going beyond the Mississippi. Going into York State' was going west then. I had a cousin in Cattaraugus, a little village on the Erie Railway, thirty miles east of Dunkirk, and we concluded to go there.

"It was late in August when we reached Cattaraugus. My cousin gave us a hearty welcome, and I set about looking for a spot to build. Cattaraugus is a curious sort of a place. The village is surrounded by hills, and the wonder to me is that it doesn't slide down into the washbowl-like valley on the side of which it is built. A little creek runs through the village, and a mile to the west finds itself in a deep narrow valley, with almost perpendicular sides, 100 feet high. This valley is called Skinner Hollow, and is one of the most picturesque spots on the Erie road. I went down into the hollow prospecting. The sides, where they were not steep, were covered with a heavy growth of first-class pine, and for miles around the hills were thick with the same timber. I saw there was money in a saw-mill right down in that hollow, and I built one on the stream, which I could see was a goodsized creek most of the year. It is one of the branches of Cattaraugus Creek, which empties into Lake Erie thirty miles we t of Buffalo.

"I built my mill there and close to it little house, so close, in fact, that the two joined. I took Katie, that is my wife, down there, and we began housekeeping That was well into winter, and I began ogging at once. I hired a gang of men to help me, raised money by contracting my lumber ahead, and started in. We cut logs on the hills close to the mill, rigged up slides, and ran them down to the log-way. I tell you it was music to me when the saw ripped into the first log and a cleancut slab dropped away from the teeth. We had a little jollification. That was the first log ever cut in Skinner Hollow, and people drove ten miles to see it. Business was good, there was lots of snow, which made it easy work getting logs to the mill and drawing the lumber out to the village, besides giving me all the water I wanted. In fact water was running over the tail of my flume every hour from the time I turnit into the race until the middle of July Then a dry spell came on, and I had to shut down for two or three hours every day to let my race fill up.

"But I didn't mind that. I had had a tiptop season and had made money. I had logs enough at my door to keep me busy for a year, and I knew where there were plenty more when they run out. And, besides, I had two to look after instead of one. You wouldn't think if you'd see Harry, with all his refined ways and education, that the first music he ever heard was a saw tearing through a pine knot. But it's so. He was a pioneer's son and knocked around a sawmill till he was in his teens. Well, when business was slow worked around the house, fixing up make her more comfortable. She couldn't have been more contented. She used to think that saw-mill was just about the pleasantest place in the country. Hour after hour she'd stay out there with me. and we'd keep up the conversation while the log was running back and stop when it went up to the saw. Dear me! Dear me! Why, I can see her as she used to look in those days in that little saw mill just as plainly as if I stood there with her to-day. She used to jump on the log and ride up pretty close to the saw, and then, inst as I would get scared and jump to drag her away, off she'd go. Nobody was ever happier than we were, and we have never been as happy since, though we've been pretty happy, and are yet."

The yellow sunlight flickered into the coom where the two sat, and the wine looked like blood as the dancing rays shone through it. The old man was lost snake story promised.

"True," said the old man, starting; "I'm just coming to that. I lost myself thinking of those old days. There were snakes then, and we had killed them. Rattlers used to come out on the ledges of the rocks and lie in the hot sun. One or two came around the mill, and I had shot one in our door yard. But we thought nothing of that. People living in the woods or in wild places get used to things that would fill them with horror in a settled country. We expected to find snakes, and as long as they kept their distance or gave us a chance to shoot them when they got too near we didn't mind them.

"As I told you, I fixed up things around the house during the slack time. One of the bits of furniture I knocked together was a bedstead. It was more like a broad lounge than a bedstead, for it had neither a head or foot-board. One end was raised a little like a couch, and that was the head. We had some bearskins and blankets to sleep on, and more blankets to cover us. It was a big improvement the baby's garments and rolled out of

on the floor, where we had been sleeping, bed. I rolled out on my side, grasped I used to think it about as comfortable a spot as I knew.

"Well, it got along into the fall and we began to have chilly nights. The equinoctial gave us a big rain, and for a fortyears, his sturdy form indicating that not night I had all the water I could use. Then it got dry again. One afternoon, after several days of threatening weather, it begin to rain. Hour after hour the rain came down till about 9 o'clock in the evening, when it suduenly cleared off and turned cold. It was late in October, and we kept a fire burning on the hearth nights, more for the baby's sake than for our own. Our bed was parallel with the fireplace, and stood out near the middle of the room. We had an English shepherd dog named Leo, which we took with us from Massachusetts. He was a blackand-white beauty, and my wife, who had raised him, thought about as much of him as she did of the baby or me-at least, I used to tell her so. The dog was fond of me, and I made a great pet of him. He was a noble fellow, and all he wanted was for me to whistle just once and he'd come. We let him sleep in the room at the foot of the bed. Sometimes in the morning I'd wake up before my wife, and I'd whistle just once to the dog. Up he'd come over the foot of the bed and wake Katie by licking her face. "That night we were just going to bed

when it turned cold. I threw an extra pine knot on the fire and went to the door and looked out. I shall never forget that look, for it was the last time I ever stood there and saw stars above Skinner Hollow. I closed the door and went to bed and soon fell asleep. I slept on the side of the bed nearest the hearth, my wife slept on the farther side, and the baby lay between us. For some reason l didn't sleep long, and when I waked up I couldn't go to sleep again. Finally I got out of bed and threw another knot on the fire. Leo was stretched out on the floor with his nose between his paws. He eved me sleepily as I walked around the room and gave me a loving look as I stooped down and patted his head. I went back to bed and fell into an uneasy sleep. All at once I awakened with a start. It must have been past midnight. I seemed to be fully awake the moment I opened my eyes, and such a sight as they rested on God grant they may never see again. I was lying on my left side, facing my wife, who was lying on her right side. The baby lay on its back between us. As opened my eyes a dark object glided down from off the baby, and just then the knot burst into flames and flooded the room with light. A rattlesnake, fully five feet long, had slipped down from between my wife and myself, where it had been stretched out presumably to get warm. and startled, no doubt, by some move ment I had made in waking, had thrown itself into a coil on the bed at the baby's feet and just opposite my knee.

"Somebody asks if life is worth living think it is as a general thing, but if life had many such moments as that I should say emphatically that death was preferable. For a moment I lost my head. I did not move, fortunately, but I seemed to drift entirely out of all consciousness. For a moment only this lasted. Then my senses came back to me and I felt that from the reaction I would probably tremble from head to foot. How I ever managed to keep my body rigid I don't know, but by an awful effort I did. I knew that to stir was death, perhaps for myself, perhaps for my boy, perhaps-my God, the thought was agony-for my wife. Outside I could hear the eaves dripping from the rain, and I could detect the sound of water running to waste over the flume. To-morrow, I thought, I'll have plenty of water again. To-morrow! Would I ever see to-morrow again? And if I did would I not meet it alone? In spite of all I could do a shudder ran through my body.

"The snake felt it and raised its head. I could see its eyes glisten and dance in the firelight, and the bright rays glanced over the undulating coils. I could see that the snake was irritated, and I knew that it was liable to spring at any moment. Who would it strike? Either of us was within easy distance. It seemed to me that I could see the beginning of things here and there for Katie, so as to the muscular contraction which would

precede the spring. "All this of course, passed in a fraction of the time I have occupied in telling it. My wife and the boy had slept on. prayed that they might not move, for if they did I felt the snake would throw it self forward. I moved my hand slightly. The snake's head again arose, and for the first time it sounded its rattle. Instantly my wife opened her eyes, and some way they rested on the snake. I could see that every vestige of color had left her face, but she did not move a muscle Then her eyes slowly left the snake and came up to mine. "Looking back over the nearly thirty

years which have elapsed since then I can see the look in her eyes yet. We had sometimes talked about meeting death together. Now it lay between us and in more horrible form than we had ever dreamed of. Yet the look of perfect confidence in me, which my wife's eyes al most spoke, was something a man does not see more than once in a lifetime. That look seemed to say, for baby's sake, and like a flash I became calm as I am at this moment. I could not speak, but my wife understood that she must keep perfectly quiet and jump, when the time came. Slowly and with infinite care I raised my head till I could look down the bed to the floor. My wife's eyes followed mine, and we both saw the dog. The hideous head of the snake swayed to and fro, and I knew what was to be done must be done quickly. I looked at my wife and she realized my pain. Her eyes filled with tears but gave consent. With prayer for help I moistened my lips and gave one short, sharp whistle. The snake. think, didn't know what to make of it. but the dog, Leo, did. As quick as thought almost he sprang to his feet and bounded on to the bed. To this day I have never been able to understand why the snake did not strike when the dog moved, but it did not. As the dog's body rose in the air, my wife caught hold of three bottles completely cured me.

rifle, which stood at the head of the he and turned. The dog and the sng were rolling together on the bed, caught sight of the snake's head fired, and the reptile was past doing av harm. The dog staggered off the bell the floor, shivered, moaned once or twice looked from wife to myself with more love than I ever saw before or since in any animal's eyes, and died.

"At daybreak the next morning buried the dog and started for the village I sold my mill and house to a man wh was visiting my cousin, and before suns we were on our way to Massachusetts, built another mill in the east and we pros pered and grew rich. Other childs came to make our home happy, and they are grandchildren now. We have enjoy ed life and enjoy it now. But I tell you young man, that if poverty stood on on hand and even a glimpse of Skinner Hol low on the other, we would take poven cheerfully and think we had made a goo bargain.

The Baroness Coutts. I visited the Lyceum Theatre (Irving)

the other night and saw some notal

people there. Miss Terry's sister, Mr.

Lewis, occupied one box the night I write

of, which the actress' two little children shared with her. The elder of these is little girl of about 14, who does not look in the least like a Terry. She is brunette, with a serious, pensive far while the boy is the very image of his mother. The Baroness Burdett-County owns and occupied the next box, which is a very large one. Her young husband, always with her, is a fine, manly looking fellow, apparently not over 32 or 3 while she, the richest woman in a England, is surely not far this side of the She is a little meek-faced creature, terly without style or distinction either appearance or manner-and asto her dress! I have been trying to think some one in America whom she resembles but I can't. At all events she is small slight, and very round-shouldered, with quite the carriage of an enfeebled oldlade. Her hair is of a muddy brown, and is not parted in the middle, and either plaster smoothly down over the temple or or state occasions slightly inflated on either side, giving her the appearance of being about to lose her blinders. She ha small, light blue eyes, a straight mouth with thin lips, and a small nose-notata an unpleasant face, and the farthest the world from a severe one. It is east enough to see how she would grow to be very dependent on the person who hap

She wore a pale blue silk gown the evening that I saw her, and over it was festooned a black Chantilly lace overdress, or something of that sort; at all events it was all awry, and the gathen intended for the middle of the back were around on the side in a bunch: while the festoon arranged for the side was dang ling in front. This failure to under stand each other, so evident between gown and overdress, did not contribute to the dignity and elegance of the dis tinguished wearer. Neither did her head decoration have that effect. In fact, Ido wish English matrons would either eschew their wretched little topknotsentirely, which you may say that they are not likely to do for my asking, or I wish they would find some way of fastening them so they will stay put. Nothing can can be more absurd than a row of dignified old dowagers each with her unsteady adgear nodding and waving with ev slightest motion, and any one who has ever seen a cage of weary old cockstool will instantly see the resemblance.-No York Mail and Express.

pened to be much with her if sympathetic

A Gambler's Superstitions. A friend of mine, who years ago used to travel up and down the Mississippi river,

said to me this evening: "I have watched

gambling on the Mississippi river steam-

boats night after night, and I have had a pretty fair chance of observing some of he superstitions of the old-time gambles. For instance they do not believe that there is any great luck in any of the precious stones excepting diamonds. If you have noticed the professional gambler, even of these days, you will see that he usually wears no other ornament except diamonds. I don't believe that you could hire a gambler to wear a sun opal. Opals of all kinds are supposed to bring bad luck, but a sun opal, in a gambler's estimation, brings the worst luck of all. I have yet to see agum. bler with nerve enough to sit down to s game wearing a sun opal. Another thing, your professional gambler will never allow you to touch his chair while he is play ing. In old times, when the stakes were high on the river boats, many a bloody quarrel has grown out of an infraction of this unwritten law. Usually a gambler will at once leave the game, and if here turns he will not play for large stakes Now I will give you one more which, perhaps, is the most universal rule among g^{an} blers, even to this day. At midnight, the 'old-timer' will arise from the board and partake of a light lunch, and, perhaps, alittle wine. When he resumes his seat you will observe that he has changed his hat That is an unvarying rule. To sil through a game with the same hat on in the gambler's maxims is considered all tle less foolish than giving his money away. Do alll the gamblers of to-day keep up the same superstitions? Some of them do. but they have no need to. There are very few games nowadays where 5 man is not certain to lose all he has if the gambler only wishes to take it. Within the past fifteen years I have not seen a game where cheating, more or less adroit.

Boston Traveler. After Three Years.

was not indulged in to trap the unwary."

MR. EDITOR .- I have read with interest the items appearing in your paper from time ! time, setting forth the merits of Harter's Iron Tonic, and desire to add a word on my one account. For three years I was a constant sufferer from Dyspepsia and disorders arising from diseased and impure blood; had tried many remedies and several noted physicians without relief. A friend induced me to to Harter's Iron Tonic, when to my utter surprise

TO THE BEACH.

fre a telegram sent by "Harry," It asks me to go to the beach, and the eloquent lines before me platter, and urge and beseech.

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To the beach !- with its bright buoyant breakers With its stretch of smooth, marble-like sands, with its murmur and rustle of romance That the heart hears and quick understands

To the beach !- where the fluctuant waters Throb in time to the beat of our hearts, Through the tender-keyed music of ocean shall seem of our being a part! To the beach?-where we'll gather the seaweed

And sit on the sand in the sun, Reneath my red parasol shaded, Till the glory of daylight is done ! To the beach !- where we'll watch o'er the heaving

And tremulous breast of the sea, he moon as she rises in beauty, And lights up my Harry and me To the beach !- oh, the note is suggestive

of dinner and Pommery fizz— 8:this first name is all that he's signed here, and I don't know which Harry it is!

Teaching the Calf to Drink.

The humor of the following, from the lrish Farmers' Gaz tte, will be more ap parent to those who have never made the attempt, than to those who know how it

is themselves: "Those who have had the mournful experience know that there is nothing more trying to the temper than the operation of teaching a young calf to drink. The process is familiar to every man who has brought up a calf from infancy. You seize a pail of warm milk, go into the stable, catch the calf by the ears. back him into a corner, and bestride his neck. The idiot rather likes this, and while you are reaching for the pail he employs his time in slobbering the lower corners of your jacket. You discover what the blockhead is about, and box his ears. You can't help it. You feel that way, and let him have it. But the calf can't tell for the life of him why he has been struck, and he gives a sudden and unexpected 'flounce.' He believes he will and stay on the other side of the dable, but he doesn't announce this beforehand. He starts on the impulse of the moment, and you can't tell just when he arrives there. You ride along with alittle way. But the laws of gravitation are always about the same. Your legs, one on each side of the critter, keep up with the calf for about a second, but your body doesn't. You slide over the calf, and your back kisses the floor. Your head is soaking in the pail. When you get up you are mad-uncommonly so. Milk runs from your hair, and imprecations out of your mouth, and you solemnly declare that you will teach that calf to drink or break his neck. The calf dosn't know of this resolve, and he glares at you in a stupid fright across the stable. He was not aware that he was the cause of your downfall, and wonders ignorantly what is the matter. You don't try to ex plain it to him, but furiously catch him by the ears, look back over your shoulder at the milk pail, and back up toward it, dragging the calf after you. The calf is out of wind, and you haven't a particle of grace left in your heart. You are astride the calf's neck, and jamming the fingers of one hand into his mouth, you place the other on the back of his head and shove his nose into the pail, fully resolved to strangle him if he don't drink. The calf holds perfectly still-ominously so-and there is silence for the space of half a minute, at the end of which time the blockhead, who hasn't drank a drop, suddenly makes a splurge, knocks the pail over; you are again reduced to a horizontal from a perpendicular, and

endeth the first lesson."

when you rise the excitement is intense.

You have been soaked with milk, 'slob-

bered' on, and hurt. Not a drop of milk

has gone down the brute's throat, and

there he stands glaring at you, ready to

furnish you with another free ride

wherever you want to go. With an

affidavit you seize the empty pail, and

hobble out of the pen, fully resolved to let

the four-footed fool starve; and thus

The Story of a Coat. I was strolling along carelessly in Chatham Sreet when a man rushed out of a door, with a Sam'l of Posen face, and seized me in his arms. "Great Cæsar!" said I. He started to carry me into his store. Is it possible, thought I, that he has mistaken me for his clothing store dummy, and is taking me in out of the wet. Before I knew where I was, he had dragged me into his lair, where there were two more men, who looked so much like him that the three might have been mistaken for twins. I thought of Daniel in the lion's den. I was representing Daniel in the tableau. Like Daniel I was taken for a profit.

Did you ever notice how those Daven port brothers of spiritualistic fame, got heir coats off and on in two turns and one motion? Well, that's the way, only faster, that my old coat came off and new one went on.

"Oh, ain't he cunning?" said one of them, referring to my improved appear-

"Don't you vant to puy dat goat for seving tollars?"

I really didn't need any coat, but on examining it I found the cloth was the finest I had ever seen. It was really a \$20 coat. I examined the coat once more. The garment was of the very best cloth. Then I asked myself: Is it right for me to take advantage of the mistake of these unfortunate Israelites, who are strangers in a strange land? Maybe they are just starting out in business, and perhaps they have families dependent upon them for support. On the other hand, business is dusiness. It is for them to look out for their own interests. If they see proper to sell me a \$20 coat for \$7, why should I presume to dictate to perfect strangers

about their business affairs? I reluctantly consented to buy the garment. I handed out \$7, which they accepted without any hesitation, which surprised me, as I expected them to back out. I backed out as soon as they wrapped up my purchase. It was so kind in them to wrap up the coat for me considering how little money they got for it. When I got into the street with the bundle under my arm

I felt as if I had stolen it. My conscience troubled me so that I took the bundle back to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and told them that there must be some mistake about that coat. They became very indignant, and, not only refused to take it back, but actually pushed me out into the street with as much cordiality as they had formerly shown in pulling me in.

I hurried home with my precious bar gain, which the partner of my joys unwrapped. "Is this the coat you paid \$7 for?" asked my wife, holding up a wretched

shoddy garment I had never seen before or behind either. " No, no," I stammered; "that's not the coat. The Jew has wrapped up the wrong

coat by mistake." "Well, then, take it back to them, and tell them that they have made a mistake, and get your money back."

I did take the bundle back to them, but they said there was no mistake. They would not listen to me. The children indulged in unseemly levity. The coat has since been cut up for dish rags.

A few days after my Chatham experi-

ence I met Sykes. He has lived in New York all his life, and knows everything about the city. He said: "I know those identical Israelites. Lord, how they hate me. I can pass there a thousand times a day, and they will never try to sell me a coat for \$7. They tried once, and I got away with the coat. You see I knew all about that trick of wrapping up the wrong coat. They fitted me with a coat that was really worth \$20, the finest kind of a coat, and then after I had tried it on, and found it fitted, they wanted me to take it off. I refused to co-operate. I would not let them take the coat off. Abraham tried to pull it off, and I hit him a fearful whack on the nose. I nearly knocked it off. It is crooked yet. Then Jacob ran to the door and called, 'Bolice! Bolice!" A policeman came running with his tongue hanging out. I happened to know him. His name is Mike Sullivan. He is a whole-souled Irishman. We belong to the same lodge. He clubbed Abraham and Isaac all over the store, while I got Jacob across a dry goods box and paddled

"Policeman Sullivan ran all three Isra elites in, and Judge Donohue, another chum of mine, a whole-souled, noble Irishman by the way-you ought to know him, I'll introduce you some day-he fined Abraham, whose nose I dislocated, \$10, and Isaac, whom Sullivan clubbed got \$20, and Jacob, whom I paddled with the piece of the shoe box, was locked up for ten days, for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. And I got away with the \$20 coat, and the best of it was, that I didn't pay the \$7, so I got the \$20 coat for nothing." "Whenever I pass their store," continued Sykes, "and any of them are standing in the door, I shake my hand, and say: 'Abraham, don't you vant to puy a goat for seving dollars?"- Texas Siftings.

him good with a piece of the cover.

Mr. Peak's Wonderful Luck, Fishing. The Peak family bell ringers were making a tour of the upper peninsula that summer, and during their stay in Marquette occopied rooms at the Tremont, which was then the leading hotel. The old gentleman and proprietor, William D. Peak, was very fond of fishing, and soon after his arrival inquiries were made for a good trout stream, where he could satisfy his piscatorial proclivities and at the same time treat the members of his troupe to a rare dish. One of the party, whose name we have forgotten, took it into his head to have a little sport with the old gentleman, and with that end in view, procured the assistance of an able accomplice in the person of the hotel clerk, who was also fond of a joke. The porter and bell boy were dispatched to the nearest trout stream with instructions to bring in a pail full of live trout. In those days it was not much of a trick to catch a pail full of the fish, and the boys were not out long before a large number were brought in alive and swimming about in a pail of water. A large wash tub was then filled with water and placed under the wash room just far enough down stream to be hidden from view The live trout were put into the tub and the porter took up his position alongside of it. When all had been arranged to the satisfaction of the jokers, and several others of the troupe let into the scheme, Mr. Peak was informed by the hotel clerk that if he was anxious for a mess of fish he might try his luck in the little brook under the house for a time, adding the trout were quite frequently captured by standing to one side of the trap door

and casting into the water and allowing the hook to float down stream a short distance. At first the old gentleman inclined to regard the matter as an absurdity, but being prevailed upon by the troupe-who had congregated to see the sport-to try it just once for luck, he brought out his fishing rod, and, stealing noiselessly up to the open trap, so as not to alarm the fish, dropped in his wellbaited hook; then, following the injunction of the clerk, he allowed the current of the stream to carry it towards the tub. and in less than a jiffy, Mr. Peak had the satisfaction of landing a fine brook trout. Here the sport began in good earnest. In went the hook, and out came another lively speckled trout. A pail of water was brought and as fast as he could pull them out they were put into it. When he had caught about four dozen or so, and it was thought that the tub and the porter must be running short of fish, the joker would slip a few through a crack in the floor into the tub, and on went the sport. to the delight of all present. No one offered to "spell" the old man, and he didn't appear to offer his rod to anyonefact was, the old gentleman had struck it rich, and was having too much sport himself to give it up, and so he kept right on fishing. Every time the hook came within reach of the porter a trout would be hooked onto it. Just before supper time

the pail of fish was carried into the

kitchen to be cooked, but a lot of dead

ones had been prepared for the occasion,

and the live ones found their way back into the washtub. After "working" the

old bell ringer all the afternoon, the final

result was a grand brook trout and cham-

pagne supper at his expense.—Marquette Mining Journal.

VARIETIES.

HOW THEY BORE THEIR LOSSES.—There a story of a Scotch deacon whose earnest comendations of his minister induced a neighboring congregation to offer him their pulpit. When once installed, the vaunted preache proved a sad disappointment.

"How could you crack him up so much?" asked the aggrieved parishioners of the flattering deacon.

"O," was the dry reply; "you'll be ready enough to crack him up if you see a chance of getting rid of him."

We think it is Wraxall who tell an even worse story about resignation to the losses oc casioned by death. At a wine party of young men at one of the colleges, notes of apology were handed in from two of the proposed guests, who were unable to attend, owing to the death of their father. A young gentleman, heir to considerable property, who had been partaking freely of the hospitalities of the festive hoard, suddenly burst into tears.

"Was this dear old gentleman a friend yours?" asked the sympathetic host. "No, no; it's not that," sobbed the guest 'only-I was just thinking-everybody's

father dies but mine." There are losses which people suffer uncon sciously, like that sustained by the geologist who hired a Scotch gillia to carry his bag of

specimeus across the mountain. "It was a heavy load, and just nothing bu stones," said Donald, relating his experience to a friend, "and I was not fool enough to drag the pebbles a guid ten miles. I just emptied the bag before I started, and filled it at the cairn I last came to, and the gentleman was just as well pleased."

The unlucky geologist was doubtless puz zled by the contents of the bag when he came to examine it later.

SOMETHING PERHAPS HE WOULD EAT. Heard a good story on a West End minister one day last week. He is a vegetarian of the strictest order, and in the course of his pastoral career he was invited out to a Sunday dinner by one of the sisters of the flock, whose name for the nonce shall be Smith. Old man Smith didn't go to church that morning. His wife told him to expect her to bring some company to dine, and he, with the aid of the cook, laid the foundation for a superb repast Mrs. Smith came home, but all the company she brought was the minister. They wer seated at the table when this sort of conversation ensued:

"Mr. Jones," meaning the minister. part of the chicken do you like best?" "Really, Mr. Smith, I don't care about any chicken.

"Well, here is some extra fine roast beef; try some of this." "Excuse me, Mr. Smith, I will forego the

"I have some tender lamb here-how will

that suit?" "I never eat lamb."

'Well, now, I know you can't refuse this poiled ham " "Pardon me, but ham I never touch."

During all this time, Smith's father, an old grav-haired sinner, had been seated near him watching operations, and, standing it as long as he could, squeaked out in a piping voice: "John, maybe the - fool will suck as

The enjoyment of that dinner was spoiled. Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Indiana girl had a lover, who was fulle of moonshine than a clear night in August, and he made her tired with the soft, sweet nothing ness of his talk. One evening he had it wors than ever.

"My dear Alice," he said, "have you ever thought, that under my smiles lay a wealth of ove for you?"

"No, Mr. Green, I hadn't really thought so I supposed you were like all other men, who say a great deal and then mean nothing.' "That is where you wrong me cruelly. I do love you better than all the world, and want you for my wife. Will you have me?"

"I should only be too glad, Mr. Green," she answered with a steel gray blush on her soft cheek, "but I cannot violate the law of the State by permitting you to marry me."

"Violate the law," he asked in surprise

"Why, don't you know that the last Legis lature of this State passed a law forbidding feeble-minded person from marrying?" It broke him up so that he couldn't tell he that he forgot she was that way, and he went out of the house broken-hearted and speech

CONSOLING THE 'SQUIRE.-'Squire Patter son, wearing an air of deep concern, approach ed his friend. Farmer Glover, and, withou speaking, leaned on the fence and sighed.

"What's the matter, 'Squire?" "I don't know what this country's comin to. What would you think if your daughter should run away and marry an ignorant hired

"O. I don't know, 'Squire, but I would no take it to heart if I were you. I would try to think it happened for the best."

"Would you forgive the girl?" asked th Yes, I believe I would. There's no us in holding out, you know. When did it hap-

"Just awhile ago."

Who performed the ceremony?

"What! Then you could not have been op nosed to the marriage."

"O, it makes no difference to me," replied the 'Squire, "for you see it's your daughter, nstead of mine."-Arkansaw Traveler. A FAR-SIGHTED OFFICIAL.-Bank Presider

My dear, I suppose you know that I am not only the President of the bank, but the owner of most of the stock?" Daughter-"Yes, pa,"

"And if I am not mistaken you are becom ing rather fond of Mr. Lightfinger, my cash-

"Yes, pa; I confess it is true. But how d you know ?" "I have eves. But why have you tried hard to conceal this from me?"

"O, pa, please forgive me: but I knew tha you'd object to my marriage with a poor man and, dreading your terrible anger, I have tried my best to conquer my feelings. Indeed, in

"Conquer them? Great St. Bullion! want you to marry him as soon as possible?"
"O, you dear, darling old pa! But what has wrought this strange metamorphosis?" "O, nothing; only I thought it would be just as well to keep all the bank funds in the fan

HE TOOK PLAIN WATER .- At a Texas hote recently a native took a seat at the table, and and the proprietor, who was also the waiter stepped up to take his order. "What will you take, stranger?" he inquir

"Gimme a hunk of beef, some pertaters, a bit of biled cabbage, a section of pie, and glass of iced tea," replied the guest. "What's the last thing you asked fur?" said

the startled landlord. "A glass of iced tea."

"Looky h'ar, yer flannel-jawed dude of the cattle-pens, yer got that iced-tea racket from some of them cussed New Yorick traveling men, and I hain't a goin' to stan' no such airs from a galoot uv your shape. You'll drink river water er I'll lick the stuffin' clean outer yer. Iced tea! Well, I'll be d-d!" He took water .- Texas Siftings.

AN ITEM FOR THE FAIRS .- An Eastern pa per says:

"America beats the world on anything, no matter what. Have a lot of old chunks hauled on the highway, have a maul and wedges ready, and offer a fair price to have thos chunks mauled to pieces, and not one you will find who will take you up at your proposition. But fix up some sort of a jumping apparatus and then propose to charge a man a nickel for two blows with a heavy maul, and these freeoorn American citizens will pound away all day and pay their money besides. The next norning, when their wives or mothers want them to chop some kindling wood they are too tired. Last Tuesday's exhibition on our streets verified the above statement."

HIS INVESTMENT IMPERILED .- " Why don't you go to work?" a gentleman asked a very

"I am anxious and willing to work," re plied the bummer, "but what's the use of it intill they settle the tariff question?" "What has the tariff to do with it?" 3

"A great deal. Suppose I went to work and ccumulated a small capital by industry and economy,"

"Well, it's natural I'd want to go in busiess for myself-manufacturing, probably; but I'd be afraid to put my money into any thing until the tariff is settled. It certainly is a great hindrance and drawback, but my afest policy is to wait."

Not Too Proud .- A gentleman who owns a ract of cedar land not far from Austin, Tex., few days ago was told that some negroes were cutting down the timber, so he rode out to see about it. To his astonishment he found a wealthy white neighbor, with a team and wagon, hauling off the timber. "Why, I am astonished, Colonel," said the

groes were stealing my timber. You ought to be ashamed of yourself." "Well, to tell the truth," responded the other party, "I do hate to steal the timber ike a darky, but these cedar trees make such

owner of the land. "I heard that a lot of ne-

bully fence rails that I concluded to drop all pride of race."—Texas. Siftings.

Chaff.

A hub-bub-The Boston urchin. The mildest mannered men in the world show teeth to the dentist.

After all the bean-pole is more useful to the country than the North Pole. What is the hardest thing a man can do?-

Tend somebody else's baby. It is about time for somebody to remark that hay fever is sneezy thing to catch.

An improved business outlook is noticed af-ter the office windows have been washed. The best summer resort for bables—Rock-away. The best for bad boys—Long Branch.

Patient—"Doctor, what do you do when you have a cold in the head?" Doctor—"Well, madam, I sneeze most of the time." Old Lady:-"How things have changed! When I was young it was 'spend as you go But now bank people spend before they go."

"¡Annex Canada!" cried the bank cashier.
"Heavens, no! I hope not. It would just take away all chances of success in my profession."

"I shall give you ten days or ten shillings," said the English magistrate. "All right," exclaimed the prisoner. "I'll take the ten

"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard. It lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes," said Sam, "there are "The difference," said the cook, "between

a child of royal birth and a young lamb, is that the first is 'tended in splendor and the other is splendid n' tender." Natural red hair is worth \$18 to \$20 an ounce. So when you find a crimson strand in the butter you may be sure that no low-priced article is being served you.

A Louisville paper heads an article "An Editor in Church." Louisville papers spare neither pains nor expense to obtain full particulars of phenomenal occurrences. A forest fire in British Columbia exploded

owder mill. Every pane of glass in a village near by was broken, and everybody exclaimed: Why, have the schools opened again?" "I admit," said the young lawyer, "that I am not a very good man; but then, how could you expect it of me? It's practice that makes perfect, you know; and that I haven't got."

Stage Scene:-"Hullo, Bob! The coach i "No you don't. I had enough of that when I ras a boy."

The successful race horse always wins by four feet, yet he may come out only two fore feet ahead, and yet if it wasn't for feet he ould forfeit the race.

"What is your occupation, Bub?" asked the visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I am running for Congress," he replied."

It is announced that Spanish dances are coming into fashion. Young Spruces, whose girl's father made him "walk Spanish" the ther night, says the step is too sudden and forced to become popular.

Young Mamma—"Maria, run up stairs quick-ly; the baby is crying." Maria—"Oh, no, mum; I left him fast asleep just this minute." Young Mamma—"But I am sure I hear him." Maria —"That's only the fog-horn, mum." No Irishman ever uttered a better bull than

did an honest John, who, being asked by a friend: "Has your sister got a son or a daugh-ter?" replied: "Upon my word I don't know whether I am an uncle or an aunt."

"What do you want to set such a tough chicken before me for?" indignantly ex-ciaimed a fair damsel in a restaurant the other day. "Age before beauty, always, you know, ma'am," replied the polite attendant.

More than half a century ago a good New Hampshise deacon by the name of Day, living not far from the White Mountains, had seven children—six daughters and one son. The were known as his six weak Days and one so

"I suppose," he remarked, as he returned from the barber shop with his hair cropped closely to his head, "you will call attention now to the size of my ears." "Oh, no," she replied sweetly, "that would be altogether unnecessary, dear." A Parisian doctor prescribed for a lady who

A rational doctor prescribed for a lady who had objections against growing stout: "Take exercise, my dear lady. Consider the trees of field, they never take exercise, and as a consequence they go on growing bigger and bigger every year." Lee Wung, a Chinese tea merchant, of New

York, thus tersely expresses himself on the Franco-Chinese war: "It likee this," he said Franco-Chinese war: "It likee this," he said, "I come to your door and lickee you, and I wantee you to pay money to me for I lickee you. You think that light? What kind a light has a light?"

Col. Bill Short, of the Crosby County Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator, not feeling well on the occasion of his recent visit to Austin, called on a prominent physician, who asked him the first thing: "Have you got an appetite?" "Well that depends on what you have got in the house. Have you got any pfe?" The wages of a gang of Italian laborers near

Stratoga were recently cut down ten cents per day. Instead of striking they cut an inch off their shovel blades at night. The boss asked what it meant, and some of the men replied: "Not so much pay, not so moch dirt lift; all right, job last the more long; Italian no fool; he no strike."

BAFFLED.

One of the Most Unaccountable and Dan gerous of Recent Deceits Discovered and

steal into the body like a thief in the night. Doctors cannot diagnose it. Scientists are puzzled by its symptoms. It is, indeed, a modern mystery. Like those severe and vague maladies that attack horses and prostrate nearly all the animals in the land, this subtle trouble seems to menace mankind. Many of its victims have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A strange sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation is felt at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes grow sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at one time and burn intensely at others. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greyish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. He becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a peculiar whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, and then, again, outflux intensely; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood grows thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a spiral spring. When a bobsediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, some times with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is often attended with palpitation of the heart. The vision becomes impaired, with spots be fore the eyes; there is a feeling of prostration and great weakness. Most of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population have this disorder in some of ts varied forms, while medical men have almost wholly mistaken its nature. Some have treated it for one complaint; some for another, but nearly all have failed to reach the seat of the disorder. Indeed,

self: "I had all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicting so many of my patients, and which had so often baffled me. I knew all the com monly established remedies would be unavailing for I had tried them often in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupid feeling departed and began to enjoy life once more. My ap etite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my face which had been sickly yellow gradually assumed the pink tinge of health. In the course of three weeks I felt like a new man and know that is was wholly owing to the wonderful efficiency of Warner's Tippecanoe The Best, which was all the medicine

many physicians are afflicted with it

themselves. The experience of Dr. A.

G. Richards, residing at No. 468 Tremont

Street, Boston, is thus described by him-

took.' Doctors and scientists often exhaust their skill and the patient dies. They try everything that has been used by, or is known to, the profession, and then fail. Even if they save the life it is often after great and prolonged agony. Where all this can be avoided by precaution and care, how insane a thing it is to endure uch suffering! With a pu ble preparation within reach, to neglect its use is simply inexcusable.

WHILE the very young daughter of a coun try clergyman was playing in the garden one ay, a stranger came along and inquired if her father was at home. "No," she replied: "but my mother is in the house, and she will pray with you, you poor, miserable sinner."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS out him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully

bout his business. Let him tell his own story out his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken
with a severe crick in the back. For four days
I was unable to turn in bed without help, and
when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was
induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual
remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the
first dose I could bear my weight upon my feet.
In two days I was able to get about and attend
to business. In two other cases which have
come to my knowledge its use has been attended
with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borow a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS.
On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheu-

natism. He gratefully writes: Usm. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I tookan severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROSall you please Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheunatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. • ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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TO EMBROIDER CRAZY QUILTS get Brainerd & Armstrong's factory ends called "Waste Embroidery"—sold at less than half price 40 cents will buy what would cost One Dollar in skeins. All good silk and beautiful colors, in pieces from one to three yards long. Send 40 cts.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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There is some mysterious trouble that There is some mysterious trouble that is attacking nearly every one in the land. The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Roy Cover of Droy Lees. with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine

The cut below represents the The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can d ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

when made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine. moving the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-

chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made Self-Threading, which is a great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds

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easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not inter-fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these

machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

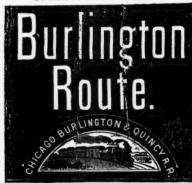
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We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above the adjusted the following attachments.

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Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded. Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER,

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Mountains of Consended Mexico, CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Rep cid also remember that this line leads direct to heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in haska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing on Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE f America, and is universally admitted to be the inest Equipped Railroad in the World for

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au19-5t HOMES IN TEXAS & ARKANSAS

Low prices. Long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, grasses and all the choice fruits, near schools, churches and railroads. Cheap land exizing lands, producing the choice fruits, near tools, churches and railroads. Cheap land exrisions every month. For maps of Texas, Amsas, Missouri and Kansas, with all information dress J. B. FRAWLEY, Pass, and Land Agent issouri Pacific Ry. Co., 109 Clark Street, Chicago j1-ty



MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been M ORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy three dollars and forty cents (\$27340), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan. erly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Bentroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the said County of Wayne is held) at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon. now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$80), in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure. said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to witz Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (½) of the southeast quarter (½) of section thirty-ons (31), in township two (2) south of range ten (10) east.

east.
DETROIT, August 7th, 1894.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee,
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Nayne. In the matter of the estate of Bridget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the under signed Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the County of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1834, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bider at the westerly entrance to the Cliv Hall is Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State aforeaid, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, A.D. 1884, at 18 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (26) feet and eight (8) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said lot number nineteen (19) and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenue to the northeast corner aforesaid, thence westerly along the northerly line of said lot to the northewest corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and four inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Ash Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan. Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County an State of Michigan. EDWARD McGINNIS, Executor. ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

OTICE is hereby given that a petition has been this day filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision Wayne, State of micingain, property of a portion of the pilat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Military Reserve, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founded on said petition will be made to such Court on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1884, for an order vacating all that portion of Beeson Avenue lying north of the southerly line of lots four (4) and five (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an alley lying between lots four (4) and five (5) and lot six (6) in said block six (6), as shown on said plat.

MARGARET A. RUSSELL.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1884.



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(Continued from first page.)

reduction of the number of fields to tve, and a less number will not give so

good a rotation.
The discussion The discussion following this presen-tation of the subject followed more s'rict-ly the leading thought of fencing and various plans were discussed, according to the practice of members. All concurred in the opinion that iron in some of its forms must become a a prominent factor in the future fence. The iron post which screwed into the ground was considered too costly to become a general favorite. teo costly to become a general favorite.

It must be sold cheaper to sell readily. Barbed wire was getting down to reasonable rates. Dealers all claimed that their wire would run a pound to the rod, but it was heavier than that. Seven rods would weigh eight pounds. For a horse and cattle fence three wires with posts fifty feet apart, were considered sufficient; for neet apart, were considered sundents; for sheep five wires, and for hogs seven, with posts nearer together. Some of the posts, however, might be 2x3, with wires stapled on to keep them from spreading. The wire and picket fence had advocates and defences. defamers. The objection was to the liability of breaking and sagging out of shape. Mr. J. J. Woodman still thought where good ash rails could be bought for \$25 per thousand on the road, six to eight miles from the farm, so that two trips a day could be made in winter, that they were the cheapest materials for a farm fence. Such a fence, well put up, would last twenty years with but little repairs. He had rails now in a fence on his farm that were split 42 years ago.

that were split 42 years ago.

The select reading by Mrs. Consalus upon "Man's Way and Woman's Way," gave the two pictures of threshing and home work. In the former a plenty of help was considered necessary so that no one was unduly burdened with labor. Excepting the feeder every man could stop work a moment or be absent for a short period, and the work would still go on. But in the house it was different,

on. But in the house it was different, there was no let up, and no extra force put on for extra labor.

The discussion following was animated and interesting. Mrs. D. Woodman, Mrs. Welch, and Mrs. Randolph leading in the debate. The essay by Mrs. C. Gould on "A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush," (which will appear in the Household next week,) brought out waried interpretations according to the varied interpretations according to the various moods of the speakers.

The select reading and essay were list-end to on the lawn in the shade of the house, chairs being brought from the parlor to accommodate the party. The contrast from the heated rooms to this delicious shade and invigorating atmos-phere seemed to exhilerate the spirits of all present, and long after the adjournment the members lingered about the grounds, loth to leave so pleasant an oc-

Petexinary Pepartment

Consucted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Stoins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Panura. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how leng standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted in. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Chronic Bronchitis.

ADRIAN, August 30th, 1894. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a bay gelding about twelve years old. He has been troubled the past two or three years with a cough, sometimes violent, and accompanied by a discharge of mucus and rattling in his head and throat; then he would grow better and for a few weeks seem almost entirely well. During the last month he has grown worse; the coughing is more constant and the discharge more profuse. He does not eat well, at times refusing food entirely. He seems to be losing all his old life and vigor. He is as high-lifed, nervous horse, and a good driver. What ails him, and what can I do for him?

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-We are inclined to believe the trouble with your horse is chronic bron-chitis, and in an incurable stage. Some benefit may be derived from the use of proper palliatives, and that is all we can do in such a case of long standing. Give do in such a case of long standing. Give the following: Gum ammoniacum, two drachms; powdered squills, one drachm; powdered Socotrine aloes, one drachm. Mix with a syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue at night. Apply to the throat the following: Tincture cantharides, one ounce, croton oil, ten drops. Mix and where will before wing applying to the shake well before using; apply to the throat all the way down. If it does not blister make a second application in twenty-four hours. Dress the following day with lard; wash occasionally with castile soap and water, and when dry apply a little vasaline.

Probably Heaves.

Manton, Mich., Aug 28, 1884.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Two months ago I purchased a very Two months ago I purchased a very nice mare coming five years old, and after getting her home, I noticed that she coughed some, and I think her wind is a little thick; the man of whom I purchased her says she has the distemper; she is in fine condition and otherwise healthy. As there is no veterinarian in this vicinity, I have done nothing for her. Do you think she is likely to have the heaves? she is likely to have the heaves?
SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Chronic cough in a mare or horse does not necessarily constitute heaves, unless accompanied by that pecu-liar double or bellows action of the flanks. ta is quite possible that the mare has the heaves wholly or partially developed which condition we cannot determine from your description of the symptoms. If heaves exist any experienced horseman can decided the symptoms of the symptoms of the symptoms. tect it; a good test is to give a little clover hay to eat at night. There is no cure for the disease. Palliative treatment: Give the following: Bromide of potassa, one ounce; calomel and muriate of ammonia, of each half an ounce. Mix together, and divide into twelve parts; give one every night in the feed. Give good wheat of oat straw instead of hay, and feed no corn while taking the medicine.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 9, 1884.

Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 2,(61 bbls against 1,625 the previous week, and 2,885 bbls. for corresponding week last year. Shipments, 3,775 There has been a little more movement the stweek, but the market is weak and depressed eccipts are light, and it is well they are, as any rable supply would break down the mar

Lich	igan white wheat, choice	14	00	@4	56
Lich	igan white wheat, roller process	4	50	@5	0
fich	igan white wheat, patents	5	50	@5	7
linn	esotas, bakers	5	00	@5	2
Cign	esotas, patents	6	50	@6	
TVA				@ 9	MY

No. 2 do., 74c; No. 2 red, 811/c; No. 8 do., 771/c. In futures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, September, 79%c; October, 81c; No. 2 red,

September, 81¼; October, 82c.
Corn.—Market unsettled; No. 2 sold yesterday at 541/4@55c, and rejected at 53c, and new mixed at 5314c Oats.-Steady; No. 2 white are worth. 301/2c,

light mixed 281/@281/c, and No. 2 mixed 26c.

Barley.—None coming in. Fair State samples could be placed at \$1 25@1 85 per bu., according to condition and weight. Feed.-Very little moving. Bran is quoted at

\$12 00@12 25; coarse middlings, \$18 00; fine do. \$15 00@16 00; corn meal quiet at \$22 00 for coarse and \$26 00 for fine. Butter-A little better feeling prevails on good table butter, and 18@19c is paid for stock of that

description. Creamery is firm at 23@25c. Ordinary stock is dull at 14@16c per Ib. Cheese.-Market steady but quiet. Receipte are quite large. Full cream State ranges at abou 10@10%c per lb. Part skims are selling at 5@7c;

Ohio full creams at 10@1016c, and New York at 11@1116c. Eggs.-Market quiet and steady at 15c per do Dried Apples.-Dried apples are dull at 5@

51/6c \$ 10. for new fruit. Honey .- Market dull at 14@15c per lb., the tter price for fine white comb. Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33@35c \$ 10 in

tock, and 28@30c from first hands. Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quo

\$2 25 per bbl. for Southern.

Potatoes.—Very few being received, and the market is unsettled. By the carload 35@37c per bu. would be the most that could be realized

Farmers get those prices from teams. Hops.—Nothing doing. Old New Yorks, choice, are quoted at 30@35c. No sales of new

Small Fruits.-Blackberries, dull at \$4 per stand. Whortleberries in good supply at \$2 25 @2 50 per bu. Grapes in light supply; Concords,

Melons.-Stocks are about exhausted, but few watermelons have been in market \$15@16 for choice stock. Nutmegs are quiet at \$6 per bbl offerings are light and fine melons would sell Clover Seed .- Very little coming in as yet;

spot would bring \$5 per bu; for November de-livery \$4 80 was bid yesterday. Apples.-There is a dull market, and prices range from \$1 25@1 75 per bbl., according t

quality. Pears .- Market overstocked; best stock com mands \$2@2 50 per bu., while common varieties sell at \$1 50 per bu.

Peaches.—Receipts light and of miserable uality. The market is dull at \$1 25@1 50 per half bushel basket. Plums.-Blue Damsons, egg, and like varieties command about \$2 75@3 00 per bu., and are in

good supply, the finer fruit is not as plenty but sells readily at \$3 50@4 00 per bushel. -Good stock commands 40@45c pe The market is overstocked.

Cabbage.—Quoted at \$3 25@3 50 per 100. Poultry.-Receipts light; a few chickens are ang offered at 11@12c per Ib., or 40@50c per pair; old fowls, 9@10c per b.

Provisions .- Barreled pork and lard are steady and unchanged; smoked meats a shade lower, as is also dried beef; mess beef is steady at former prices. The market generally is a littl weak. Quotations in this market are as follows:

	Mess, new	10	w	40	40	20
	Family do				18	
1	Clear do	19	75	0	20	00
ı	Lard in tierces, per D		73	600		8
	Lard in kegs, per 10		83	400		89
	Hams, per D		133	100		14
١	Shoulders, per D		81	600		83
ı	Choice bacon, per b		-,	~@		11
ı	Extra Mess beef, per bbl	11	50	a	12	00
١	Tallow, per ib		00	a		53
1	Dried beef, per ib		15	ä		151
ı	Dried beer, per ib		40	w		207
1	HayThe following is a reco	rd o	of t	he i	sale	es a
ı						
١	the Michigan Avenue scales for t	пе	pas	D W	CER	
1			0.	0	-4	

Monday.—27 loads: Seven at \$13; five at \$16 and \$14; two at \$17, \$14 50 and \$13 50; one at \$16 50, \$15 50, \$15 and \$12.

Tuesday.—33 loads: Six at \$15 and \$14; four at \$13 50, \$12 50 and \$12; three at \$16; two at \$14 50 13 and \$11.

\$13 and \$11. Wednesday.—32 loads: Eight at \$14; seven at \$13; four at \$15 and \$12; two at \$1250 and \$10; one at \$16, \$15 60, \$14 50, \$13 50 and \$11. Thursday—24 loads: Six at \$12; four at \$14 and \$11; three at \$16, \$15 and 14 50; one at \$10. Friday.—20 loads: Five at \$16 and \$14; four at \$13; two at \$12; one at \$15. Saturday.—13 loads: Five at \$14; two at \$15 and \$13; one at \$16, \$13 75, \$13 50 and \$12.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

By telegraph.

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Sept.

CHICAGO .- Cattle, receipts 7,500; the demand weak and lower. Hogs, receipts 8,000; prices of good hogs unchanged, common grades 5@10 cents per hundred lower.

BUFFALO. -Cattle, receipts of cattle 2.100; market dull, weak and 10@15 cents lower. Sheep, receipts 3,800; demand light, prices unchanged Hogs, receipts 6,000; trade dull and prices a shade

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Sept. 6, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yards Cattle. Sheep. Hogs.

h		No.	No.	No
	Albion		172	3
-	Armada	29		
	Brighton		318	
	Belding		447	
	Chelsea	36		2
	Charlotte	26		7
	D., G. & M. R	47	492	29
	Dexter		47	7
	Grand Ledge	11	35	1
	Holly	18		8
	Highland		198	10
V	Highland	25	50	6
,	Howell		90	
	Jackson	22	***	8
В	Marshall	22	89	8
	Milford		***	58
-	Mason		143	48
-	Millington		200	
1	Metamora		193	
8	Northville		158	
Ï	Oxford	18	74	78
	Portland	11		. 58
7	Plymouth	33		
	Rochester	11	166	70
- 1	Saline	13	174	
- 1	Tekonsha		69	56
-	Webberville	16	67	5
٠l	Williamston	25	389	
	Wixom	2	000	70
9	Ypsilanti	24		
- 1	Drove in	52		4
	DIOTO IN	CONE.		***
	Total	414	3,530	1 000
9	10001	414	0,080	1,383
1	CATTLE,			

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yard mbered 414 head, against 430 last week. The hot weather of the past week has had a very rceptible effect on the meat trade in the city, and a good many cattle purchased last week were still in the hands of the butchers. The receipts from the west were light and cost considerabl nore money than they did a week ago. The market opened up with a fair attendance of buyers, but drovers were asking a sharp advance over last week's rates, and until they got easier i heir views there was but little trading done several loads of the best were shipped out in first hands, and the balance were finally disposed of at prices, which if they showed ary change from last week were in sellers favor. The fol-

lowing were the closing QUOTATIONS

Capwell sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 754 bs at \$3 50. Larue sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 7 head of

Larue sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3 80.

C Roe sold Develin 67 fair western butchers' steers av 985 lbs at \$4 50.

Bresnshan sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 772 lbs at \$3 60.

Pierson sold Kammon a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 614 lbs at \$3 35, and 2 bulls av 905 lbs at \$2 75.

Nott sold McIntire a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 678 lbs at \$3 40.

Hall sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 82 lbs at \$3 45.

Bresnahan sold Burt Spencer 11 stockers av 674 lbs at \$3 25.

Flieschman sold Kammon 14 mixed westerns

Flieschman sold Kammon 14 mixed westerns v 954 lbs at \$3 70.

av 954 lbs av \$3.70.
Sullivan sold Stevens 7 stockers av 620 lbs at \$3.
Welland sold Burt Spencer 29 stockers av 738
lbs at \$3.40.
Coats sold Regan a mixed lot of 10 head of fair
butchers' stock av 732 lbs at \$3.80.
Rupert sold Duff & Caphis a mixed lot of 11 head
of fair butchers' stock av 930 lbs at \$3.75, and 4
stockers to Switzer & Actley av 650 lbs at \$3.85.
Jenny sold Spencer 7 stockers av 733 lbs at \$3.25.
Webster sold Sullivan 24 stockers av 785 lbs at
\$3.55.

Webster sold Sullivan 24 stockers av 785 lbs at \$3 55.
Flieschman sold Burt Spencer 26 fair western butchers' steers av 987 lbs at \$420, and 3 fair cows to C Roe av 1,183 lbs at \$4.
Jenny sold McGee a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 656 lbs at \$3 25.
Anstey sold Burt Spencer 22 stockers av 790 lbs lbs at \$3 60, and 6 fair butchers' cows to Duff & Caplis av 800 lbs at \$3 75.
Flieschman sold Stevens 15 stockers av 659 lbs at \$3 SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,530, against ,860 last week. The sheep trade opened up fairly active, but the receipts were larger than were re quired, and prices declined 10@15 cents pe nundred on those of fair quality, and somewhat nore on common lots, of which a good share of the receipts were made up. Quite a number

were left over at the close and will be shippe Pierson sold John Downs 96 av 87 lbs at \$3 15. White sold Andrews 64 av 70 lbs at \$2 35. O'Hara sold Wreford & Beck 40 av 70 lbs at

\$2 60.

Major sold Wreford & Beck 57 (part lambs) av
60 lbs at \$3 50.

Stoll sold John Downs 57 av 79 lbs at \$2 80.

Lathrop sold John Downs 97 av & lbs at \$3.

Belhammer sold Wreford & Beck 102 av 89 lbs Barber sold Wreford & Beck 144 av 79 lbs at \$3. Clark sold sold John Downs 179 av 87 lbs at 3 20. C Roe sold George Wreford 172 av 68 lbs at

\$2 35.

Switzer & Ackley sold Andrews 22 av 83 lbs at \$3, and 10 lambs av 68 lbs at \$4.

Thayer sold John Downs 265 av 84 lbs at \$3 30.

Lomason sold George Wreford 109 av 78 lbs at Jedele sold John Downs 47 av 91 lbs at \$3 50. Rupert sold Wreford & Beck 65 av 84 lbs at \$2 80. 2 80.
Coats sold Montgomery 43 av 111 lbs at \$3 50.
Coats sold Montgomery 43 av 111 lbs at \$3 50.
Haywood sold John Downs 193 av 85 lbs at \$3 35.
Gleason sold John Downs 97 av 89 lbs at \$3 20.
Watts =old John Downs 101 av 86 lbs at \$3 15.
White sold Andrews 64 av 70 lbs at \$2 25.
Pierson sold John Downs 96 av 87 lbs at \$3 15.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,383, against 1.724 last week. Sellers had nothing to complain of in the hog trade. Buyers were on hand early, and the market ruled very active throughout, sales being made at an advance of 30 to 40 cents per nundred over the rates of last week. The market closed firm with all sold.

Osed nrm with all sold.

Wallace sold C Roc 69 av 185 lbs at \$5 40,
Hill sold Hammond 130 av 238 lbsat \$5 80.

Spencer sold Webb 69 av 189 lbs at \$5 55.

Stabler sold Hammond 66 av 193 lbs at \$5 50.

Johnson sold Webb 37 av 203 lbs at \$5 40.

Culver sold Stevens 58 av 194 lbs at \$5 40.

Lathrop sold Webb 64 av 182 lbs at \$5 90.

Howard sold Stevens 88 av 211 lbs at \$5 50. Lathrop sold Webb 64 av 182 lbs at \$5 90. Howard sold Stevens 38 av 211 lbs at \$5 50. Giddings sold Hammond 58 av 221 lbs at \$5 50. Giddings sold Hammond 58 av 221 lbs at \$6 40. Ramsey sold Stevens 51 av 167 lbs at \$5 25. Barber sold Stevens 31 av 167 lbs at \$5 25. Conley sold C Roe 75 av 164 lbs at \$5 25. Conley sold Webb 70 av 170 lbs at \$5 25. Walls sold Webb 70 av 170 lbs at \$5 25. Harger sold Hammond 66 av 183 lbs at \$5 71½. Payne sold Hammond 66 av 183 lbs at \$5 50. Nott sold Webb 39 av 183 lbs at \$5 90. Hall sold Webb 26 av 180 lbs at \$5 50. Stoll sold Bigley 29 av 180 lbs at \$5 60. Judson sold Bigley 19 av 185 lbs at \$5 40. Watts sold Webb 70 av 198 lbs at \$5 80. Bliss sold Webb 70 av 198 lbs at \$5 80. Bliss sold Webb 70 av 208 lbs at \$5 80. Montgomery sold Webb 51 av 168 lbs at \$6. Devine sold Webb 48 av 205 lbs at \$5 60.

King's Yards. Monday, Sept. 8, 1894. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards wit

400 head of cattle on sale. The proportion of outchers cattle among the receipts were small, and for these the demand was fair at steady prices. Stockers were in large supply, and the lemand fairly active at a decline of 15@20 cent below Saturday's prices. Patton sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av 725 lb

Patton sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av 150 sta \$3.35.

McHugh sold Seager 3 thin butchers' heifers av 680 lbs at \$3.50. and 4 fair ones to Hersch av 772 lbs at \$4.

Merrihew sold Heutter 4 thin butchers' heifers av 720 lbs at \$3.70.

McHugh sold Meyers a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 725 lbs at \$3.50.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 746 lbs at \$3.624.

Dewey sold Burt Spencer 7 stockers av 860 lbs Dewey sold Burt Spencer 7 stockers av 860 lbs

\$3.35.

Leonard sold Burt Spencer 7 stockers av 920 lbs at \$3.40.

Robb sold H Roe a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 882 lbs at \$3.60, and 5 stockers to Burt Spencer av 650 lbs at \$3.60, and 5 stockers to Burt Spencer av 650 lbs at \$3.50.

Wietzel rold Burt Spencer 4 sto kers av 702 lbs at \$3.05.

Beardslee sold Burt Spencer 6 stockers av 790 lbs at \$3.50, and 4 av 552 lbs at \$3.50.

McHugh sold June 4 thin butchers' heifers av 685 lbs at \$3.50, and a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock to Shields av 804 lbs ot \$3.75.

Beardslee sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3.80.

Arstey sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 655 lbs at \$3.50.

Harvey rold Stucker 655 lbs at \$3.50.

Harvey rold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 676 lbs at \$3.30.

Kalaher rold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 738 lbs at \$3.40.

Adams sold Burt Spencer 10 feeders av 895 lbs Weitzel sold Burt Spencer 4 sto kers av 702 lbs at \$3 05.
Beardslee sold Burt Spencer 6 stockers av 790 lbs at \$3 50, and 4 av 552 lbs at \$3.
McHuph sold June 4 thin butchers' heifers av 685 lbs at \$3 50, and a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock to Shields av 804 lbs of \$3 75.
Beardslee sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 80.
Arstey sold Marshick a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 687 lbs at \$2 90.
Harvey sold Marshick a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 686 lbs at \$3 30.
Harvey sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 676 lbs at \$3 30.
Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 738 lbs at \$3 40.
Adams sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 738 lbs at \$3 40.
Adams sold Burt Spencer 10 feeders av 895 lbs at \$3 40.
Harvey sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 640 lbs at \$2 60.
Bob sold Genther 6 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 886 lbs at \$4 25.
Oberhoff sold Knoch 6 fair butchers' steers av 933 lbs at \$4 65, and 2 to Kraft av 1,030 lbs at \$4 60.
Fitzpartick sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 860 lbs at \$3 35.
Baldwin sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 860 lbs at \$3 55.
Baldwin sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 860 lbs at \$3 45.
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butchers' stock av 930 lbs at \$3.75.

Baldwin sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 860 lbs at \$3.40.

Bardslee sold Hersch 4 fair butchers' heifers

B ardslee sold Hersch 4 fair butchers' heifers av 766 lbs at \$4 25.

Smith sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at \$3 25.

Kalaher sold Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 576 lbs at \$3.

Anster sold H Roe a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 850 lbs av \$3 65.

Baldwin sold Flieschman 5 stockers av 614 lbs at \$3, and 2 av 645 lbs at \$3 25.

Morris sold Stucker a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$3 45.

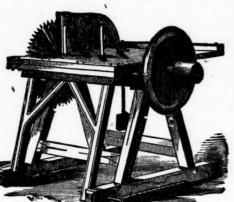
Merrihew sold Stucker a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butohers' stock av 670 lbs at \$3, and 5 av 550 lbe at \$4 15.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts 9,503, against 13,400 the pre ious week. The supply of cattle on Monday onsisted of 185 car loads, principally of Canada stock, and mixed butchers' cattle. There were some medium to good shipping cattle among the receipts, and a few loads of extra. The attend nce of buyers was good from the country and eastern points. The best on sale brought \$6 50@ 6 75; good shippers \$5 85@6 40; fair to medium, \$5 23@5 75, with mixed butchers' stock ranging from \$3 60@4 50. The market ruled steady on Tuesday with a light supply, and on Wednesday closed a little weak, especially on common lots. Of Michigan cattle 13 steers av 1,142 lbs sold at \$5 40: 21 do av 907 lbs at \$4 25; 23 do av 971 lbs at \$480; 14 do av 1,005 lbs at \$4 80; 18 do av 1,176 lbs at \$5 45: 21 do av 1.129 lbs at \$5 25: 18 do av 1.174 lbs at \$5 55; 19 do av 1,140 lbs at \$5 45; 18 do av 1.228 lbs at \$5 45 24; stockers av 584 lbs at \$3 50 10 do av 841 lbs at \$4 10; 16 do av 722 lbs at \$3 75; 26 do av 794 lbs at \$3 80; 19 do av 849 lbs at \$3 75; 82 do av 924 lbs at \$3 90; 46 do av 796 lbs at \$3 90; 19 do av 772 lbs at \$3 8). The following were the

closing QUOTATIONS:

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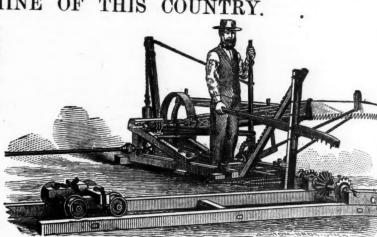


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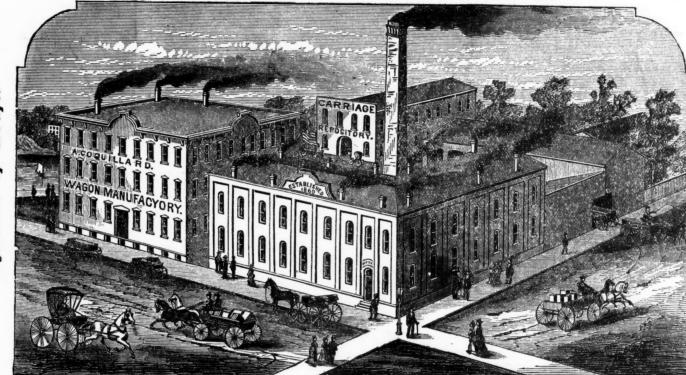
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CATTLE.-Receipts 35,337, against 33,318 the pre

vious week. Shipments 12,751. The cattle mar ket opened up on Monday with 8,200 head on sale Of these scarcely 2,000 head suitable for shippers

and for this class the warket was firm at prices ranging from \$4.25@4.50 for common lots, up to \$7.05 for choice. Native butchers' stock was in

light supply, and sold at \$2 50@4 65 for inferior to choice cows and fleshy little steers at \$4@4 50.

On Tuesday the supply of shipping grades was again small, and prices averaged 15@20 cents per

hundred higher, with other classes nuchanged

The demand was not as active on Wednesday, but

shipping cattle were steady, while native butcher,

of the week the market was fairly active at

QUOTATIONS:

steady, closing at the following

stock sold at 10@15 cents lower. For the balance



Proprietor

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Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stain ned spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil so to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang todry. Do not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub it out. You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace out rains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press waterout with the hand; boil fto 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, rinse thoroughly, press carefully between the folds of a towel, roll in a dry towel, and iron between pieces of old flannel. Soak carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

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